PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,917.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
20th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th „	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd „	ARABIA	7903		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the **Mail Steamer.**

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route.*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2685	Winiker	19th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 23TH JULY, 1906.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3112	A. Keith	13th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing [illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 15th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 11th „	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	9th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th „	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th October, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. „
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	24th Jan. 1907.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	*3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to firms abroad.

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Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
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Aden.
Cawnpore.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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JHELUM
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KASUR
KOHAT
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LUDHIANA
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MONTGOMERY
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United Provinces of Agra aad Oudh.—
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SAHARANPORE

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DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

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Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

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Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY.
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KOBE.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE, AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
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TO ORDER.

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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—TREZUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MESSRS. J. M. KAPADIA & SONS beg to call your special attention to their stock of
SILK BLOUSE,
SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS, LACES,
HATS, &c.,
all of which they are sellingoff at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for their New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
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For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocs etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamod Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9—The Belle of New York.
WEDNESDAY, „ 10—The Girl from Kay's.
THURSDAY, „ 11—The Geisha.
FRIDAY, „ 12—The Catch of the Season. (Last Night).

The Company leaves positively on Saturday, the 13th, for Egypt by the P. & O. s.s. Arabia.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th October, 1906.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. THOMAS POWER TO SIGN for our Company as MANAGER.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
D GUBBAY,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1906.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1906, at 4-30 p.m. Standard Time, when the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 26th September, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Chairman.

Bombay, 1st October, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana at 3 P.M. Standard time on 23rd October, 1906, SEALED TENDERS for the following works. Forms of tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant, Executive Engineer Office, Thana, for each work from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., save on Sundays, Holidays and the day of receiving tenders.

	Rs.
1. Metalling the Road from Kalyan to Karjat 1st section.	
Value of work about	9,200
Amount of deposit	900
Amount of earnest money	500
2. Constructing Road from Kalyan to Karjat 2nd section.	
Value of work about	37,000
Amount of deposit	3,700
Amount of earnest money	500

IBRAHIM AHMADI L. C. E., F. R. I. B. A.,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S

T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

for Rates &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1906, at 4 P. M. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BUSINESS :—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala as an additional Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 31st October, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA & SONS,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION CALCUTTA, 1906.

WITH regard to the PRIZE of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 offered by the Indian Industrial Conference at its sittings held at Benares in December last, for two best handlooms which will satisfy the stated conditions and the working of which will be demonstrated at the forthcoming Exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee will be pleased to pay the cost of Exhibition the aforesaid looms to indegent competitors who may apply for the same to

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
The Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition,
At Calcutta, 1906.
62, BOWBAZAR STREET.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Illustrated with 200 Original Drawings.
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With 142 Diagrams.
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With many Illustrations.
A volume for all lovers of cricket, whether they be players or lookers on.
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TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid view of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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193 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 1s. 6d. sizes.

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ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 193 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of

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For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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WE PUBLISH
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BY
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Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest or his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—if the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which in one of the best he has written.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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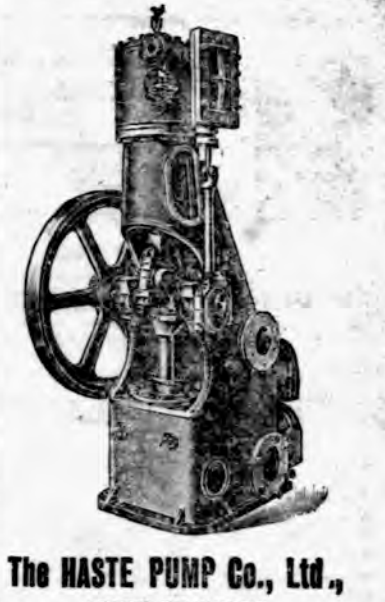

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The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

—— Manufactory. ——
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INSIST ON HAVING THEM.
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CURES IN TEN MINUTES.
Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,437 tons, Captain J V Le Grand, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in Ballast.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,073 tons, Captain Main, will sail to-day foe Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Caspian, 2,317 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2,629 tons, Captain E Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2,759 tons, Captain A Weihmann, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain H J Wilsher, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. H. Ramond and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain R S B Butler, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain F Sheldrick sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a geneneral cargo and Rev S V Karmakar as a passenger.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain T H Hide, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, via intermediate Ports, and Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Kaife, Hon Mc C Bembury, Mr P Firth, Messrs C De Silva, and B de Silva, Mr Davidson, Mr Osborns, Miss Gellies, Mr R H Osborns, Miss Greson, Captain C L Price, and Mrs Firth.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Devanha s	Hide	Shanghai, Sept 18
	Caspian s	Young	Calcutta, Sept 27
	Glendhu s	Taylor	Calcutta, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Ceylon Maru s	Kori	Kobe
	Trigonia s	Powell	Aroe Bay
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Africa s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Oolobaria, Grand, for Calcutta.
" Nuddea, Wilsher, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Axenfels, Weihmann, for Calcutta.
" Secunder, Main, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tokio, for Hull, via Karachi.
" England, for Baltimore.
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS
ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
2	Clan Macaulay	Coast
5	Thongwa	Straits
6	Nawab	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Gordon, Castle, left Port Said to-day.
The P and O Co's Egypt, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.
The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.
The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon, arrived at Hongkong, on the 8th instant.
The P and O steamer Oceana, left Hongkong, on the 6th instant

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, October 9.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School this Tuesday morning the 9th instant from 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 9.

Parade for Wednesday the 18th instant.

"DRILLS."

There will be Rifle Exercise and Marching Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
Parade for Saturday the 13th instant.
There will be Battery Drill and 1" Aiming Rifle Practice on the 6" B L Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort for No 1 and 2 Co.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p.m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. sharp.
Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.

"CLASS INSTRUCTION."

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

"STRENGTH".

The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps with effect from the 6th instant and posted to No 1 Co.
No 1030 Gr J R D Arcy.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 9.

231—Detail of Parades for the week:—
To-day Tuesday the 9th Instant—"F" Company will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Subject—Fire discipline and signals.
Wednesday the 10th Instant—"D" Company will parade at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Subject—Fire discipline and signals.
11—"A," "C" and "E" Companies will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Subject—Rifle exercise and signals.
Friday the 12th Instant—All recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Subject—Firing exercise.
Saturday the 13th Instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform Forage Caps.
Subject—Skirmishing and signals.
232—Issue of Arms—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.
233—Transfers—The following transfers are made with effect from this date:—
No 5538 Cadet W Moore from "L" to "A" Company.
No 5449 " G D'Silva from "L" to "F" Company.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

A SERIES of reconciliations are now said to have taken place. First of all, Grand Duke Cyril became reconciled to his father, Grand Duke Vladimir, who visited the young couple at Tegernsee. Shortly afterwards the German Crown Prince and Princess came to Tegernsee on a visit to Grand Duke Cyril, so that the reconciliation appears to have been extended to the German Court. Subsequently various members of reigning families who had held aloof from the young couple visited Tegernsee, to re-establish friendly relations with them. It is stated that a reconciliation with the Czar will probably ensue, because the view prevails at the Russian Court that in these times of stress and danger, all the members of the imperial family should hold together as much as possible, and ignore their minor differences.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 78, Hornby Road.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 13/16	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 13-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	31 11/16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	68 5/8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·44 3/4	=	— 3/4
New York Demand	4·83 7/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr. ct.	—	
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8 "	=	+ 1/4
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4 "	=	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 "	—	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 7-8	—	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1-8	—	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,350,000, for Egypt.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £10,000
Gold to Bombay £130,000.
Silver to Calcutta £150,000.
Gold to Calcutta £10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 12/1 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers steady.
WHEAT—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 1/4 + 1/4 A.-M. buyers firm.
Brown 54 plus 1/2 O.-N. done firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 5-8 plus 3/8 Oct.-Nov. done, firm.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	steady
Manchester	strong
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·30+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	300
Imports	5,000
Futures close1	steady

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·82	5·80	5·81
unchagel	unchaged	unchaged
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·82	5·84	5·86
unchaged	unchagel	unchaged
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·88	5·90	5·92
+ 1	+ 1	+ 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	49,000	yes'day 55,000
Do. last year	60,000	
Exports to Great Britain	37,000	yes'day 11,000
Do. do. Continent	15,000	

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80—30
Futures, month of Dec.	10·48—39
Do. month of March	10·69—36

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bulls unloading and bear pressure.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3/4
Futures, month of Dec	10·48—44
Do. month of Jan.	10·57—44
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	311,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	77,000
" Continent	1,44,000
Stock at U. S. ports	4,88,000
" Interior	1,24,000
Stock in London	14,000
Total quantity in sight	1,330,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Week's sales	47,000
Sold on Speculation	nil
Sold for Export	1,000
Forwarded to Consumers	60,000
Actual Exports	3,000
Week's Imports	40,000
Stock	2,34,000
Surats Stock	14,000
Afloat American	160,000
Do. Indian	2,000

COTTON.
ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 16 32d
F. G. Broach	5 11 32d
Good Broach	5 6 32d
Fine Bhownugger	4 28 32d
F. G. Bhownugger	4 24 32d
Good Bhownugger	4 20 32d
Fine Oomras	4 28 32d
F. G. Oomras	4 24 32d
Good Oomras	4 20 32d
Good M. G. Oomras	4 20 32d
Fine M. G. Oomras	4 28 32d
Fine Bilatee	4 16 32d
Good Bilatee	4 8 32d
Fine Bengals	4 6 32d
F. G. Bengals	4 2 32d
Good Bengals	3 30 32d
Fine M. G. Bhownugger	4 28 32d
Good Khandeish	4 14 32d
F. G. Khandeish	4 18 32d

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6 Oct.

Cotton	974	bales.
Wheat	5,389	cwts.
Linseed	2,765	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	268	"
Gingellyseed	1,354	"
Poppyseed	318	"
Groundnuts	10	"
Castorseed	2,907	"
Rice	16,925	"
Myrabollams	1,704	"
Cottonseed	3,676	"
Mowraseed	52	"
Gram	3,126	"
Joowar	1,989	"
Maize	nil	"

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

To-day's crop and weather reports are very satisfactory reading. From all Provinces and Districts good reports of the growing crops are to hand. From Barsi alone we hear that rain is wanted for the Rabi crops and absence of rain causes anxiety. The Cotton plants are flourishing everywhere, and even from the Punjab we are told that prospects have much improved. A bumper cotton crop is practically assured over the whole country unless an unseasonable Cyclone appears to cause damage.

The weekly reports of cotton show an increase of 390 on bales in the quantity in sight. The total visible supply figures at 1,650,000 bales shows an increase of 230,000 bales. The stock in Liverpool is 23,000 bales lower at 234,000 bales and the total exports to great Britain since 1st September to Friday last amount to 220,000 bales only.

Futures in New York declined 36 to 39 points on Saturday and Spot was 30 points lower. In New Orleans Spot is unchanged but futures gave way 44 points. In Liverpool a rise of 12 points is recorded in Spot with Futures unchanged. To-day's opening telegram from Liverpool shows a decline in futures of 14 to 16 points. Our local market was steady to firm throughout the day until the receipt of the Liverpool opened, when the market closed dull. Buyers have not been so keen to operate, but selllers, on the other hand, were averse to reduce rates. A moderate business is reported.

The Seeds markets are firm with some demand from exporters for spot.

Sterling exchange is easier with some Banks buying 3 months' sight bills at 1s. 4 5/16d. and all banks refusing to sell demand at 1s. 4 3/32d. Rupee Paper is quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates for shares:

Petits	Rs.	3,637 1/2	Murat
Davids	"	477 1/2	"
Kohinoors	"	790	"
Tapty-Valley	"	497 1/2	

EXCHANGE.—Tone. Steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d to 1/4 1/32.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	...		1s. 4 5/16 11/32d.
Do. 6 do	do.			15/32 1/2d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	...	170/3-4 171
Marks 3	do.	do.	...	139/3-4 140
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	...	162 1/2
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	...	219 1/2
Japan 30	do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96·15
1st Settlement, 31st October	96·15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATES.—

Bank of England since 13th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th	"	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th	"	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th	"	5	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 7-10-0 B.T.
Forward December	Rs. 7-14-0 R.T.
April-May	Rs. 7-9-0 R.T.
Pappyseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 9-8-0
Forward	
Castorseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 40-0-0
Forward	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.	
15 per cent. Mixed Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 42-0-0
25 "	Rs. 41-0-0
50 "	Rs. 40-0-0
Black Kutnee	Rs. 39-0-0
Wheat.—Tone steady.	
White Delhi April-May	Rs. 4-8-0

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	8,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·67	5·65	5·65
—15	—15	—16
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5·67	5·69	5·72
—15	—15	—14
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·73	5·76	5·78
—15	—14	—14

Total visible supply	1,650,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	133,000

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	204
Do. fine	Dec.	"	203
Do. fine	Jan.	"	202
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	223
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	227
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	202
Do. fine	"	"	209
M G K A fine	"	"	216
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	184
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	242 1/2
Do. fine	Mar.	"	257

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th Sept. 1906, as compared with the statement of 6th Oct. 1906:—

	Sept. 29. Rs.	Oct. 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	75,31,796	61,45,617
Public Deposits at Branches	62,01,082	54,64,676
Other Deposits	7,53,30,168	7,56,66,101
Post Bills	6,390	10,354
Sundries	18,88,328	19,16,377
Rs.	11,01,57,764	10,84,03,125
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,23,954	1,39,20,007
Other authorised Securities	31,46,817	36,33,971
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,81,194	87,08,646
Loans do. do. do.	2,52,29,166	2,29,04,191
Bills discounted and purchased	2,37,07,082	2,29,33,688
Dead Stock	3,35,610	3,38,133
Stamps and Stationery	2,989	2,947
Balances with other Banks	19,22,288	18,38,728
Sundries	1,55,161	1,74,265
Cash	3,46,44,123	2,39,41,259
	11,01,57,764	10,84,03,125

BOMBAY COTTON YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. P. B. Petit & Co's report dated Shanghai, 17 September, says:—We issue this our first fortnightly report of the Bombay Cotton Yarn Market under very unfavourable circumstances. For we have nothing very important to say about the market which has shewn no improvement during the period under report. A meeting of the representatives of the foreign houses was held in Hongkong on the 10th inst. at the instance of the Chinese merchants who had expressed their inability to clear the enormous stock of cotton yarn they had bought. It was unanimously resolved at that meeting to stop the importation and sale of cotton yarn for two months and to put every facility in the way of Chinese dealers to work off their own stock. When the terms of this resolution were wired here, it had a depressing effect on the market which received a further shock from the rise in the Rupee Exchange. The products of the different Indian mills have experienced a drop of from Tls. 2.50 to Tls. 3.50 in their prices which are likely to decline still more in view of the great anxiety shewn by weak foreign holders to dispose of their goods. For they fear that the market here will be soon inundated with large importations from Bombay as a result of the Hongkong resolution, and possibly from Hongkong.

We are of opinion that the present times are favourable for a large demand of all sorts of yarn, provided the exchange takes a downward course. No 10s. Newchwang has bought a small quantity for the North Tientsin would have been a larger buyer, if the much lower prices offered had been accepted by foreign dealers. Szechuen has proved to be the best customer at low prices. The fortnightly sales of this count amounted to about 1,600 bales. No. 12s. These spinnings have met with a good deal of attention from Kiukiang and Chinkiang buyers. The sales amounted to 1,900 bales. No. 16s. There has been no inquiry for this class of yarn. Kinkiang has purchased a few bales of the better quality. Second-hand cargo was in great demand at much lower prices. Bombay Cotton (Jivandas) fetched Tls 80.50 per bale and Western Tls, 80 per bale which were considered much below the average. About 500 bales were sold. No. 20s. There has been a good inquiry for the better sort of this count. Even inferior goods have been greatly sought for at low prices, Szechuen has bought a good deal. Kiukiang and Hankow have also paid attention to this count. The sales amounted to more than 4,000 bales. Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight 8,000 Bales. Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight 2,368 Bales ex "Colombo Maru" and 16,059 Bales ex "Devanha." Estimated Unsold Stock 95,000. Sold but Uncleared stock 36,000 Bales Closing Rates of Exchange on India T. T. Rs. 222 3/4 per Tls. 100 on Hongkong T. T. 73 7/8 per Tls 100 on London T. T. 2s. 11 7/8d. per Tl.

The same firm's report dated Hongkong, 21st September says:—Our last circular was dated the 7th instant. During the interval of the fortnight no feature of interest has arisen to alter the position of our market as last reported.

As has been anticipated, the Chinese dealers, on the eve of the expiration of the thirty days conceded to them, by mutual agreement, since the 17th August to work off their stock, have approached importers of whom they requested a further concession. Instead of limiting to the shorter period of one month, the natives sought to obtain an extension of the agreement for two months operative as from the 17th September 1906. Ever ready to respond, importers met the dealers in a liberal spirit and granted the required time the enable operators to clear their previous high-priced purchases. This concession was however, possible only after a meeting of importers had considered the expediency of acceding to the proposal. The meeting was held at the office of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., on the 10th September, 1906. It was presided by Mr A. J. Rahmond. The meeting unanimously resolved to withhold selling further either to foreigners or Chinese dealers in Hongkong or at the Coast Ports within the limited time period of two months as from the 17th inst.

During the interval what sales the Chinese managed to effect among themselves were of the most meagre description. A lot of, say, 1,200 bales in all was disposed of. Clearances have certainly been disappointingly slow; but what with the uncertain course of exchange and the most recent catastrophe which befell the Colony on the 18th inst. to further accentuate the stringency of the money market, it will be generally conceded that even with the further extension of time, at the end of the two months the outlook will be hardley more promising than it is at present. We may expect, therefore, that the clearances will not amount to any appreciable quantity.

A typhoon of short duration but of great severity swept over the Colony on the morning of the 18th September 1906, doing damage to life and property to an extent really appalling, Upto date of writing a conservative estimate places the Colony's loss at dols. 30,000,000. A large quantity of cotton yarn stored at Kowloon have been more or less seriously damaged by rain and sea water. At the moment it is not possible to ascertain exactly the number of bales damaged; but it should be safe to say that the quantity is a large one. By whom the loss will be borne it is no easy task to tell. It is fairly certain that before any decision can be arrived at, resort must be had to the arbitrament of the jurist. It is feared, however, that the burden of the loss will fall upon the shoulders of importers, if the ruling connected with the cases arising out of the Shanghai floods last year can be accepted as a precedent to determine the case now exercising the minds of cotton yarn importers in Hongkong.

No quotations can be appended to this circular, as we have no accurate idea what prices the various "counts" will fetch when the market re-opens.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Kutsang" and "Lightning" (from Calcutta), and steamers "Bombay Maru," "Persia" and "Delhi" (from Bombay) of about 5,000 bales for this port and 6,500 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and the Northern ports about 4,500 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 56,000 bales.
Unsold Stock.—About 93,000 bales.
Exchange:—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India	T. T.	at	Rs. 164½ per cent.
"	Demand	at	Rs. 164½ per cent.
London	T. T.	at	Sh. 2.2 7 16d.= $
	Demand	at	Sh. 2.3½d.= $
Shanghai		at	Tls. 73½= $100.
Silver		at	31 9/16d. per oz.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The fifty-third report of the Yokohamai Specie Bank, Limited, (Yokohama shokin ginko), presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly General Meeting held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on Monday, 10th September reads as follows:

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending June 30th, 1906.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including *yen* 678,115—338 brought forward from last Accounts, amount to *yen* 13,149,833—670 of which *yen* 9,785,925—630 have been deducted for Current Expenses, Interest, &c., leaving a balance of *yen* 3,363,908—040.

The directors now propose that *yen* 400,000—000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and *yen* 1,000,000—000 be appropriated to the Special Reserve Fund. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per Cent., per Annum, which will absorb *yen* 720,000—000 on old shares and *yen* 450,000—000 on new shares making a total of *yen* 1,170,000—000.

The Balance, *yen* 793,908—040 will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

SKEEN—October 3, at Deolali, the wife of Major A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON—PITCHER—September 22, at the Church of St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Henry Norton Hutchinson, I. C. S., youngest son of the late Rev. C. P. Hutchinson of Wouston, Hants, to Gortrude Duncan, daughter of Col. Duncan Pitcher, (I. A. retd).

DEATH.

BIEDY—October 1, at Dalhousie, Punjab, at her own residence "Swallows Nest," of hearts failure, Melicina Anna Biedy, aged 77 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m.; Sun sets, 5h. 43m.; High water 2-56m., 2-31a; Low water, 8-48m., 8-36a.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 12 Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m. (S. T.).
New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.
Mr. Justice Tyebjee's funeral, 8 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Bombay University elections of Deans and Syndics.

THE SORAB MILL.—A general meeting of the members of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation was held yesterday afternoon at Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Muncherji Framji Tumboly Liquidator presiding. It was finally resolved to wind up the company and the property to be disposed of. The books, accounts and documents will be reserved for a period of five years, after which they will be destroyed.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—The election of a Dean and Syndics of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University took place last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. There were a Dean and three Syndics to be elected. On the motion of Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, seconded by Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Dr. A. G. Viegas was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, and Major Childe were the three Syndics unanimously elected. The election of Deans and Syndics in the Faculties of Law and Engineering takes place this afternoon.

THE NAVSARI HIGH SCHOOL.—The Golden Jubilee of the Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa was celebrated at Navsari with great enthusiasm. The school was tastefully decorated with "Ashopalo" and flags. The school was richly illuminated at night. Mr. Dashaji Pestonjeebhai presided. Among those present were Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. F. M. Kanga, the teachers' staff of the school, Dasturs, Desais and others. A report was read by Mr. S. M. Desai. The President distributed prizes, including cups, medals, books, etc., to the successful pupils. A "Jasson" or thanks-giving ceremoney was performed. A feast was followed by a musical entertainment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of 1st Batt G. I. P. Ry. Vol, Band will play the following programe of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Namur	Lane
Overture	Giovanna D Arco	Verdi
Fantasia	Romeo E Giulietta	Gounods
Caprice	The Whistler and his dog	A Pryor
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Valse	La Reine Des Coeurs	Waldteufel
Galop	Birds Beak	Fahrback

A VALUABLE EAR DROP MISSING.—Lady Millbank, staying at Taj Mahal Hotel, reported to the police yesterday the loss of a pearl and diamond ear-drop valued at about Rs. 2,250. She stated that she engaged a hack victoria No. 1421 at the Hotel at 5 p. m. yesterday and drove to the Band Stand, Princess Road, Chowpati Level Crossing and back to the Hotel. On her return to the latter place she missed the ear-drop. She complained to the police. The victoria was examined immediately but the missing piece of jewellery could not be found. The ear ornament was provided with a spring clip with which it was fastened to the complainant's ear. Lady Millbank offers a reward of Rs. 150 for the recovery of her missing ear-drop.

LECTURE BY PROF. BHATE.

IN the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall Bombay Professor G. S Bhate of the Elphinstone College gave a lecture on "East and West," yesterday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided. The President introduced the lectures as the acting Professor of the important post of English Lecture, who before he joined the office, had a very distinguished career in the University of Edinburgh:

The lecture said the subject of his discourses was certainly non-religions and non-political; but he could not say as much for its being non-controversial. In Æschybis's drama, the poet, exultant at the Persians having been driven back by the Greeks, stated that "the West had driven back the East." Westerners had been defined somewhere as hardy, active, aggressive, and radical: contrariwise, eastern peoples had been described as mystical, lazy, and less assertive. The distinctive characteristic of the civilisation of the East was spiritualistic: of the West, materialistic. It was dangerous to define: but some indications required to be given. Spiritualism devoted itself exclusively to the exalting of the soul, the striving after salvation, and making religion the chief concern of life. In strong contract to this materialism was a scheme of life, which made religion a strictly subordinate and private concern. But it must not be forgotten that there were epochs among the materialistic westerners, when religious enthusiasm prevailed in extreme, and was regarded as nearly the sole concern in life. The introduction of western science and education had infused in the East a more radical and inquiring spirit: a condition of tolerance was also present, religious and otherwise. In a manner they were compelled to sink their religious and social differences; it was in this manner, that the West had outgrown the East in the institutions, the latter still held fast to. This transition, which had made for advancement and progress, the East was certainly bound to follow. Correctly speaking, there was no fundamental difference: intellectual development like the West was all which was wanted in the East. If there was any distinction between East and West, it was geographical, more than anything else.

The President said that the phrase "East is East, and West is West," was read by Rudyard Kipling. Great and strong writers like Goethe, Wordsworth, Carlyle, Tennyson, and Emerson, had acknowledged the indebtedness of Europe to Eastern civilisation: God walked in his spirit in Asia long before the Western civilisation. Culture was the essence of civilisation: by means of it, Burke, Bright, and Gladstone, understood the wants of Indians without ever being in India: by its means, Justice Telang attained to understanding the points of western civilisation, so much admired in him by Sir Charles Sergent, the then Chief Justice of Bombay. Intellectual virility was lost to the Indian on good deal by the early-marriage custom prevailing in this country: it had much to answer for in accentuating the difference of activity and vigour between Easterns and Westerns.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A GOANESE.

Tied by Hands and Feet.

EARLY yesterday morning, Benjamin Vaz, a Goanese aged 30 years, and old jail-bird, and living at Parel, went to a Bori's chawl in Sonapur Cross Lane, near Cheera Bazaar, where, uninvited, he joined a party of seven Goanese, and asked them for money, with threats. They refused to give him anything, whereupon a scuffle ensued and Benjamin was thrown on to the ground. He continued threatening them, whereupon the others tied him by his hands and feet. Three of the Goanese then went up to the nearest Police Chowkey to summon a policeman, to whom they intended handing over Benjamin. Shortly after a police Havaldar appeared on the scene, when he found Benjamin was lying dead on the ground with his hands and feet tied. He questioned the Goanese, who were standing by the deceased, how Benjamin came to his death. The police Havaldar was told by the Goanese, as well as by several witnesses, that no person had raised his hand against the deceased in a way which could cause his death. Inspector Coxen was soon on the spot. Subsequently Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, visited the scene and from enquiries he ascertained that the deceased, who had recently came out of jail, was living by begging, and threatening people, who refused to pay him money. There were no marks of violence on the body. It is probable the deceased died through heart failure.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, to stock at Paris India

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Insolvency Bill.

As briefly wired, the Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on 28th September, when there were Present His Excellency the Earl of Minto, *Presiding*, Sir A. T. Arundel, K. C. S. I.; Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K. C. S. I.; Mr. H. Erle Richards, K. C.; Mr. E. N. Baker, C. S. I.; Major-General C. H. Scott, C. B., R. A., and Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C. S. I.

INSOLVENCY (PROVINCIAL) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency towns and the Town of Rangoon. He said:—"My Lord, in making this motion I do not propose to explain the provisions of the Bill in any detail, because it is founded on, and is indeed for the most part, a mere reproduction of the Chapter on Insolvency in the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure which has for some time past been before this Council. In the form of that Chapter the present Bill, or the greater part of it, has been passed by a Select Committee of this Council and has been generally accepted by Local Governments, High Courts and other authorities to whom it was circulated. The necessity for some amendment of the law is admitted and no objection has been taken to the general form of the amendment adopted in the Bill. The Law of Insolvency in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon differs from that in force in the rest of British India: in the former it is governed by the Imperial Statute, the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848; in the latter by the Code of Civil Procedure. The present Bill does not affect the Act of 1848, nor does it affect Insolvency proceedings in the towns to which that Act applies. It takes the place of the Chapter on Insolvency in the Code and relates only to the parts of British India to which the Act does not apply. The provisions of the Insolvency Chapter of the present Code originated in the Code of 1859, and were somewhat extended in the Code of 1877 and by the amending Act of 1879: but since 1879 they have not been changed and the Chapter still remains, as it was described by the late Lord Hobhouse, 'a germ and nothing more than a germ of an Insolvency Law.' Since then conditions have progressed and there can be no doubt that the time has arrived when a more complete law is needed, both for the purpose of relieving honest, but unfortunate, debtors, and for the purpose of securing the rights of creditors. This is especially the case in the large centres of trade in the Mofussil, and it is to be remembered that there are more than a score of towns in the Mofussal, with a population of over a hundred thousand. In the more backward parts of the country there is perhaps little need of any Law of Insolvency at all at the present time, but the Bill is drawn to apply only to areas within the jurisdiction of such Courts as the Local Governments may notify; it need not therefore be applied to these parts. Speaking generally, the main defects in the present law are that its application is too limited in scope; that it does not afford adequate relief to honest debtors; and on the other hand, that it does not sufficiently secure the rights of creditors. As to the first of these matters—the Insolvency Chapter of the Code of Civil Pocedure can be made use of only by debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned in the execution of a decree for money or against whose property an order of attachment has been passed in execution of such a decree: it can be put in force only by creditors who have obtained a decree for the payment of money. It is limited therefore to cases in which legal proceedings have been instituted and judgment obtained. The Bill removes this restriction by declaring that an insolvency petition may be presented by any creditors or by any debtor if the debtor has committed an 'act of insolvency', and an 'act of insolvency' is defined in the Bill (following English legislation and, to some extent, the law of the Presidency-towns) to include acts which have the effect of defeating the rights of the creditors, such as fraudulent transfers of property or the absconding of the debtor; acts which are of themselves evidence of insolvency, such as the conveying of property to a trustee for the benefit of creditors generally, the giving notice to creditors that the debtor has suspended, or is about to suspend, payment of his debts, and the presentation of a petition to be adjudged an insolvent under the Bill: and also acts which on insolvency proceedings can be founded under the present Code. The scope of the Bill therefore is much more exensive than that of the present law. Next as regards the relief of debtors: Under the Code of Civil Procedure a debtor is released from custody only on the certificate of the receiver that the insolvent has placed him in possession of all his property, and when he is finally discharged under the insolvency proceedings the effect of the discharge is limited; it does not free the debtor himself from arrest or imprisonment, or his property from seizure and attachment, on account of any debt which has not been entered in the schedule; and even in respect of scheduled debts his property subsequently acquired may be taken in execution until those debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third, or until the expiry of twelve years from the date of discharge. The debtor, therefore, although he may have acted perfectly honestly throughout, may remain under grave disability for a considerable period. Under the Bill, on the contrary, the debtor will be released from prison immediately on the making of an order adjudging him an insolvent, and after his discharge, speaking generally, no proceedings can be taken against him in respect of any debts provable in the insolvency. Then as regards creditors, it will be found that the rights of creditors are much better secured under the Bill than under the existing law. The order of adjudication is to relate back to the date of the insolvency petition, and from that time the property of the debtor is to be available only for the payment of debts under the insolvency. Provisions have also been added, following the English law, for the avoidance of voluntary settlements and of transfers of property giving undue preference to particular creditors, and the provisions intended to prevent dishonesty on the part of debtors have been made more stringent.

In addition to these principal matters clauses have been inserted, *inter alia*, to provide for compositions; to make special provisions in regard to immoveable property; to give the Courts power to summarily administer small estates. The Bill departs in one important respect from the proposals of the Select Committee. Under the scheme adopted by them insolvency proceedings were initiated dy a 'conditional order' made *ex parte*, followed by a 'declaration of insolvency' made after hearing the parties concerned. It is thought that this procedure would be liable to abuse, and that conditional orders would be obtained merely to harass an alleged debtor. The Bill therefore provides for one order only, and that an adjudication order made after hearing the debtor; but in order to prevent the property of the debtor being made away with in the interval, the Court is given powers of control over that property between the date of the presentation of the petition and that of the adjudication order. The general result of the Bill, if passed, will be to provide an Insolvency Law based on the lines of the English Law of Bankruptcy, put in a greatly simplified form—a form which it is hoped will be suitable to the requirements of the Mufassal and to the capacities of the Courts, which will have to administer it. It consists of 46 clauses in all, as against the 17° sections and 53 rules which constitute the English Act of 1883, and the 134 clauses and 55 rules of which the Bankruptcy Bill introduced in this Council in 1885 was composed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards introduced the Bill and then moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act,1876. He said:—"My Lord, this Bill has been under consideration for some time, and it was originally in contemplation that it should be a somewhat important measure conferring power on the Banks, among other matters, to have recourse to the London money market under certain restrictions, a power which they do not at present possess. Serious objections have, however, been found to exist to this proposal, and eventually it was decided that, in the interests of the country as a whole, it is not expedient to give the Banks access to London. This proposal has therefore been abandoned, and, as a consequence, certain other proposals which were contingent thereon have also been dropped. These omissions have drprived the Bill of much of its importance. It is now a measure of relatively minor consequence, whose only object is to remove certain restrictions on the powers of the Banks which experience has shown to be unnecessary, and slightly to enlarge the permissible scope of their operations.

The principal new powers which it is now proposed to confer on Banks are the following, *viz*: (1) to deal in securities issued by State-aided Railways or by District Boards; (2) to make loans and advances on other than personal security for a period not exceeding six months, the existing three limitation being months; (3) to grant overdrafts up to Rs. 10,000 instead of only up to Rs. 2,000 as at present; (4) with the sanction of Government in each case to take over the capital, assets and business of any other bank in British India, and to carry on its business in accordance with provisions of the Presidency Banks Act; (5) to advance money on the joint and several promissory note of two or more persons unconnected in business; (6) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to lend money for a period not exceeding six months to the Court of Wards in respect of estates under management; and, (7) in the case of the Bank of Madras, to lend, on Ceylon Government securities, resources raised by the Banks in Ceylon. It is also proposed to remove the existing statutory limitations on the capital of each bank." The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The motion was put and agreed to.
The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Solicitor's Clerk Punished.

ON the Original Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard an application made on behalf of Bai Premcore Dayar, requiring Kalidas Vandravandas, an attorney's managing clerk, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of this Court for having attempted to dissuade Mr Kamdar, solicitor, by threats and other means from giving evidence on behalf of the applicant and from disclosing the true facts if called on to give evidence. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaiydia, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the respondent.

A petition of the applicant to the High Court stated that the respondent Kalidas Vandravandas, managing clerk in the service of Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, a solicitor of the court, as next friend of the petitioner's two minor sons, had filed a suit in the High Court against the petitioner's husband to have it declared that certain shares were the property of the petitioner's infant sons. In September 1905, on the application of the petitioner, an order was made, directing an enquiry by the Commissioner whether this suit was for the benefit of the petitioner's minor sons; and if so, whether it should proceed with Kalidas Vandravandas as their next friend. In the course of the inquiry Kalidas was cross-examined to show that he was not a fit and proper person to continue the suit. He was cross-examined with a view to prove that, in the matter of the estate of one Harjivan Jahverbhai, he alleging that he was the secretary of a certain Shrimali Bania Club, applied to the Court for an order under the Administrator-General's Act, and having obtained the order, he got the Administrator-General to apply for and obtain letters of administration to the estate of the deceased through his own employer, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai; and having the conduct of the proceedings on behalf of the Administrator-General, he through another firm of attorneys, Messrs. Madhavjee and Kamdar, sent an offer on behalf of an undisclosed purchaser to the Administrator General for the purchase of a property in Porebunder, belonging to the estate which was of a much higher value than Rs. 5,000. On Kalidas's assurance that it was a fair price, the Administrator-General accepted the same. Thereupon Kalidas got him to enter into an agreement for sale of the property to his own brother-in-law, one Abbechand Shamjee, for Rs. 5,000. Before the sale was completed, these facts were brought to the notice of the Administrator-General by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, and Wadia, acting on behalf of certain gentlemen of Porebunder, with the result that, on the Administrator-General holding an investigation, Abbechand Shamjee had to abandon the purchase. In his cross-examination Kalidas denied that he had given any instructions to Messrs Madhavjee and Kamdar to make the offer of purchase, or that he had anything to do with the making of the offer. After his cross-examination, Kalidas, knowing that Mr. Kamdar would be a material witness on the petitioner's behalf, went to him, and tried to induce him by threats and other means not to give evidence on the petitioners' behalf and not to disclose the true facts if he was called upon to give such evidence. Petitioner was advised that Kalidas Vundravandas, by thus attempting to dissuade Mr. Kamdar from giving evidence on petitioner's behalf and telling the truth, had committed contempt of this Court.

Mr. Justice Scott, in giving judgment in the matter after hearing Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Davar, severely animadverted upon Kalidas' conduct found him guilty of the charge made against him, fined him Rs. 500 and ordered him to pay the costs of the application. He was directed to be committed to jail until the payment of the fine and the costs.

THE NEW "NOVELTY-"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me to make a few remarks on the letter Re The Novelty Theatre which appeared in your issue of the 5th inst. Mr. Payne has according to his lights criticised the new design of the Novelty Theatre which has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. I think that Mr. Payne has either failed to understand the plans, or is deliberately misrepresenting facts. From my experience of forty years in Theatrical matters, I beg to state that each and every one of Mr. Payne's criticisms is incorrect and vastly exaggerated. When instructing my architects to prepare plans for a new Theatre I had at the outset distinctly told them to adhere as much as possible to the inside arrangement of my present Theatre. I have carefully examined the plans from time to time and they have worked out most satisfactorily. My present Theatre has in every respect met with the requirements, not only of Native Companies and Audiences, but also those of the various English Companies that have visited Bombay.

While adhering to the present arrangement, many improvements have been added to the new plans, from my personal experience and in accordance with suggestions of the Theatrical Companies, that have played in the Old Novelty.

What a layman like me cannot comprehend is, that plans of a Theatre, designed after the plans of the existing playhouse, which has given satisfaction for over twenty-five years, should be denounced by a M. S. A. as "all wrong."

I should say that several defects pointed in. Mr. Payne's letter, are all creations of his imagination I am not aware of Mr. Payne's experience in the building of Theatres, but I must own that when he speaks of providing sanitary arrangements in this country inside a Theatre, the idea is revolting to me. I have travelled with my Company in India, Burmah, England and everywhere. I have seen the best and the worst theatres, and can therefore claim to speak with some authority, as to the comforts, usefulness, and requirements of Theatres in India.

The idea of allowing sanitary arrangements in India inside a Theatre is obvious by most objectionable and those who have allowed it, will soon find their mistake.

I do not intend lengthening my letter by any further remarks. Suffice it to say that the plans of my Architects, approved by the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, have fully satisfied the requirements of an old and experienced Theatre proprietor. I am erecting another Theatre, through my architects, in Bombay and hope to finish it soon.

The Public will then have another opportunity of verifying the truth of my statements.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. BALIWALA,
Proprietor Victoria Theatrical Company.
Novelty Theatre, October 8.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OCT. 9TH 1856.]

We are told that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have called for a statement of the total proceeds and expenditure of the Opium monopoly from 1840 to 1850 from the Government of India for submission to the House of Commons. And we also hear that a report on the condition of the ryots of Bengal and the savings effected in the expenditure of the Government since the separation of the Supreme and Bengal Governments has been called for by the Court of Directors.

The Superintendent of the Ports, Captain Graves; R. N., is no more. Stabbed by an assassin at about half-past twelve on Monday, he lingered, sometimes a little calmer, but for the most part in great agony till about a quarter before eight on Thursday morning when he expired. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place on Friday, at half-past five p.m. The coffin was carried by four sailors from the Hibernia. A Company of marines, a Military Band of the 14th Regiment and the Marine Police were in attendance. A long line of Civil and Military Officers and of the most respectable inhabitants formed the mournful procession that followed the remains to the English cemetery. The funeral service was read by the Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. Hoare, the Naval Chaplan and the firing party of the marines paid the last earthly honours to the deeply lamented Captain, whom an assassin's knife has hurried to an untimely death, plunging into misery and affliction his disconsolate family and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

From a *post mortem* examination of the corpse of the late Captain Graves made by Dr. Felice Calleja, the Police Physician, and Dr. Pisani, Chief Surgeon of the Civil Hospital, in presence of the Magistrate Dr. Zimmit, it appears that the murderer's knife had penetrated to a sufficient to injure the intestine, though the Doctors who first examined and dressed the wounds asserted that in their injury opinion no mortal injury had been inflicted. There was also a report that an English Surgeon had produced inflammation by probing the wound. Such however was not the case, and the injured part had been detached from the rest, and is carefully preserved in spirits of wine to be produced at the trial of the murderer.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

Over the area disturbed weather appears to exist in the southernmost portion of the Bay and pressure has fallen there. Rainfall increased in the south of India and Tenasserim.

In extra-tropical India cloud has decreased and rainfall has diminished in Assam and Upper Burma; elsewhere no large change has occurred.

In Burma, and in Tenasserim there has been nearly general rainfall and a few light falls elsewhere.

The cloud has again decreased and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast, while the temperature generally is in defect.

In Eastern Bengal and Assam, four stations report light falls and that cloud has decreased, while it has increased in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast in Orissa and North-east India except in Bihar.

Temperature is still normal or in defect in Eastern Bengal and Assam and is in excess elsewhere. In the United Provinces and Central India, the cloud has appeared in a few stations, but in the Central Provinces the skies are clear and the area has become drier. The temperatune has risen in all the three areas and is in excess in the United Provinces, but in the other two it is normal or in excess.

In North-west India the skies remain clear and in the extreme north of Gujarat, humidity has decreased.

Temperature has risen generally and is still in slight defect in Gujarat, but elsewhere it is normal or in excess.

In the interior of the south of India light to moderate and general rain has fallen. Bangalore and Kodaikanal have had 1 inch and Coimbatore 1 1-2 inches.

The cloud and humidity have decreased in the interior of the Peninsula and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast in the whole of the Peninsula.

The temperature is approximately normal.

Nearly general rain is probable in the southern half of Burma, and local rain in the southern half of the Peninsula and some rain in the interior of Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH OCTOBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains and rapeseed doing well. Rapesed larger area sown this year.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold. Cotton healthy and prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain All crops doing well.

Beawar.—No further rain expected. Cotton crop excellent.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Sunny, cloudy intervals. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Drought still continues. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop excellent and prospects much improved. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Seasonable. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up Crop prospects generally good. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.
8TH OCT. 1906.

Last 24 hours. In. Ct.	Total to date. In. Ct.	Corresponding total 1904. In. Ct.	Corresponding total 1905. In. Ct.
0 00	48 50	58 23	79 46

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A. M. ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Seven stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 1·69" at Coimbatore and 1·33" at Colombo.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails in the Bombay Presidency. Local scattered showers are only likely at present. Pressure is remarkably uniform over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay

"ALWAYS LANGUID & IRRITABLE."

Young Lady's Chronic Indigestion cured by Bile Beans.

A "Herts and Essex Observer" reporter has just investigated a case of more than ordinary interest to sufferers from indigestion. Miss. Ada, L. Mansfield, of 19, Tamworth Road, Heartford, told the reporter how she had suffered from indigestion and how Bile Beans had completely cured her.

"I had always suffered from indigestion," she said "but during the last two years it was much worse. I was never without a dreadful gnawing pain in my chest, and I dare not eat a piece of meat or any solid food. For some time I lived on liquid food, but this gave me pain just the same. I was always languid and irritable, and always woke up with a nasty taste in my mouth. At times my face flushed and burned uncomfortably.

"I often went to the doctor, who relieved me for a time, but the indigestion always returned. On the last occasion I couldn't get relief, and when I had taken seven bottles of medicine, I became disheartened, for I got worse. At last I thought I would try Bile Beans, as I had read such a lot about them, I bought a bottle of Beans, and took one after each meal, and two at night. In four days the pains had almost all vanished. I finished the bottle of Beans, and have not since had any pain. I am quite well now, I can eat my food with a good appetite, have no bad taste, and my work is a pleasure." Bile Beans are invaluable for ailments of the digestive organs. No substitute is "just as good" as Bile Beans.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bile Beans at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices: Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.
Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 9th, October, 1906.

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Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1906.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

"LABOUR is sick of both the historic parties and is determined to fight for its own hand." This was the warning note sounded by the Labour leaders directly they found themselves in Parliament after the General Election. The reply was "Your political future depends to a very large extent upon your recognition of the fact that the great bulk of the British proletariat is essentially patriotic; if you associate yourselves with the Little Englanders and Nationalist rebels in an anti-Imperial and anti-British policy, you will become a small discredited and a dwindling sect." Then, said Mr. Keir-Hardie, "we are in opposition to both parties," and the socialist tendencies of his followers began to reveal themselves. "The malignant wreckers, who seek to destroy the Liberal party and build up tyranny," as the Master of Elibank terms them, will, we fear, prove to be more numerous, when Parliament reassembles, than the Government anticipated when it agreed to make room, in the constituencies, for Labour candidates. The determination of various labour constituencies to prevent their members following Mr. Hardie will of course reduce the "wreckers," potentiality for mischief, but there will still be sufficient of them left to cause the Government a great deal of concern. Mr. Hardie made no attempt to disguise the fact that Socialism had been an important factor in the contests and in reply to the assertion that none of the candidates of the Social Democratic Federation were elected, he pointed out that a very large proportion of the Labour Representation Committee's candidates were active Socialists and had been openly identified as members of, and in connection with, the propaganda work of the Independent Labour Party, while of the Labour Representation Committee's candidates who were returned to Parliament no fewer than twenty-three are avowed Socialists. And by way of warning to the Liberal leaders, against whom Mr. Hardie and his friends will now make war, the head of the new party declared that though for ages past the policy of the politicians had been to "get hold of any member of the working classes who had risen into prominence and became a power amongst his fellows and to attach him to the chariot-wheels of the Liberal party, these days have now gone past and in new party no member will be found whose vanity or ambition will lead him to desert his class and enlist in the ranks of the enemy."

The best friends of Mr. Keir-Hardie would advise him to work for national interests first and for Labour interests second. Mr. Hardie himself recognises the necessity of studying the wider issues of national life and policy, but he puts the claims of the Trade Unions first, while national interests come a very long way down in the list of aims and objects. And in that he will be supported even by those who will not place themselves unreservedly under his orders. Labourites, generally, have no better friend than Mr. W. A. Malloch who, not long ago, in the *Nineteenth Century* lectured them for their good. It is unfortunate that the Labourites are essentially selfish and that they suffer from illusions as to their own importance. With the idea of enlightening them Mr. Malloch said that though the intelligible and legitimate functions which may conceivably be fulfilled by a party representing the interests of the labouring as distinct from all other classes are obvious enough, a variety of social questions really do concern the labouring classes either exclusively or in a special way. But the Labourites were reminded that labour depends on other activities than their own, that labour, as such, is essentially non-progressive. And it is equally true that the Labour members, in so far as they are men with any special gratitude for politics, may give expression to the desires of the labouring classes, "but they do not, in virtue of being manual labourers themselves, represent average labour in any more direct way than Lord Shaftesbury did two generations since. Their special qualifications as legislators arise from their possession of qualities in which they differ from the ordinary workman, not from those in which they resemble him." The distinction is one which the supporters of the Labour representation may not be able to grasp. They only know that one of the main objects of the Labour members is to secure for the manual labourer an increasing abundance of the products of the national industry; but how the productivity of this industry is to be increased, how it is to be even maintained, and re-adapted to constantly changing circumstances are questions which they have not considered. And yet for the labourers, more than for any other class, observes Mr. Malloch, "these are the questions which practically underlie everything. The processes by which the few loaves and fishes are to be multiplied must precede all disputes as to the manner in which they are to be dealt out to the multitude."

It is useless, at the present juncture, to remind the Labourites that with the increase of wealth, there will also be always an increase in the amount which labour, though it has not produced it, will have the power, and therefore the practical right, to claim. "Many of the directors of labour have recognised this, and have been foremost in their endeavours to forward the welfare of those employed by them; but all classes, whether rich or poor, have, like all bargainers, as history shows us, a tendency to undue prejudice in favour of their own position." And so the Keir-Hardie party in Parliament will form no exception to the rule. However weak or however strong they may ultimately be, it is sufficiently probable that, whether they wreck society or not, they will prove a certain source of embarrassment to the present Government, as much from the constructive policy they have marked out for themselves as from the inconsistency which may be expected in a vote on any important question which does not immediately concern them. We have only the word of Mr. Keir-Hardie as to what their constructive policy will be and that it will be a selfish one goes without saying. It will take the form of securing legislation to restore freedom of action to the Trades Unions, and, says Mr. Hardie, "I shall not be surprised if the first conflict between the new Government and the Labour party arises over this point." Then, following on the Trades Disputes Bill, Mr. Hardie tells us, legislation is to be demanded for shortening the hours of labour in mines and other dangerous occupations as a preliminary to a general eight hours working day. Next, pensions for aged work people will be asked for; more will be done to ensure the safety and protect the health of the worker in the factories; and, in succession, the Party will ask for a drastic amendment of the Factory Act and possibly the enactment of a minimum wage, for the provision of work for the unemployed—in some form other than a system of subsidised State workshops; and "pending the re-organisation of an industrial system, we shall claim that the Government shall acquire and turn to use by means of afforestation, the great tracts of waste land which are now lying useless and unoccupied." Most, if not all, of these measures may be very excellent in themselves, but to have a number of private members binding themselves together into a Party for the furtherance of their own schemes, whether or not they fall in with the ideas of Government, or conflict with its programme, is a prospect which will not be regarded with approval by the present or any other Government. The anxiety that the activity of Mr. Keir-Hardie and his following is likely to cause will not be allayed by the prospect of socialistic energy which is now before them. Even in their own interests the Keir-Hardieites have made a mistake in tactics. They have shown their teeth too soon and the only result of their action may be to wreck the Liberal Government and to bring about the return of a Parliament in which they will have less formidable representation than they now possess.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

PROBABLY in no City in the world has the utility of vaccination been more amply proved than in Bombay. At Home there are still many thousands of enlightened people who pooh-pooh the wonderful discovery of Jenner, and think it a fine thing to ridicule those who put their faith in it. The secret of the pugnacity of such people probably lies in the fact that they have never come into serious contact with an epidemic of smallpox or plague. Even when what is called an "epidemic" of some virulent disorder occurs in England, relatively only a very small percentage of the population is affected. Those self-complacent people who are invariably wrapt up in their own sense of security need only to come into close contact with a scourge such as Bombay plague, when we venture to think their self-assurance would quickly evaporate and their minds become susceptible to indubitable medical facts. By the way, the latest telegram is to the effect that an epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out in London and that there have already been three thousand cases. And there is no reason why—though God send the day may be long deferred—plague should not manifest itself in London. It has done so in times past, and notwithstanding the modern cult of sanitation we make bold to say that once the scourge disseminates itself from some rat-infested vessel in the port of London, and lays its embargo upon the teeming thousands who swarm in the slums about Blackwall and Wapping, the Faculty will have a long run before the calamity will be arrested. For though dirt may be the source of the evil in Bombay, London has its dark spots, where drink and sloth not only render the lower denizens of the mighty city a prey to all the ills that flesh is heir to, but are already responsible for a most appalling infant mortality, which is always growing worse and shows no sign of mending. It is in these dark spots that the plague Death would number its myriad of victims. Which brings us again to the question of vaccination, as evidenced in this plague-stricken Presidency of Bombay. The story of this beneficent work is told in a multitude of figures just issued. It is interesting to note that the Government spent no less a sum than Rs. 3,01,302 on vaccination during the past year, each case representing an expenditure of As. 8, pies 3. Altogether there were 610,130 persons vaccinated for the first time, and 45,340 re-vaccinated; against 606,058 and 61,934 in the previous year respectively, showing an increase of 4,072 in primary, and a decrease of 16,594 in re-vaccination. As might be expected the decrease soon had its effect, for in the Western Registration district, when small-pox broke out, the unvaccinated condition of the people gave the scourge added scope for its deadly work. There was a decrease of 5,108 in the number of persons primarily vaccinated, compared with the previous year, and an increase of 1,110 in re-vaccination, and the severity of small-pox in the early months of 1905 is held accountable for the decrease. In the Presidency Circle, there was a decrease of 1,324 in the number of persons primarily vaccinated, and in re-vaccination of 17,514, but this was due in both cases to the unusually large number of persons vaccinated in the previous year during the prevalence of small-pox.

The different districts show very varied returns as to the belief in vaccination. For instance, in the Central Registration District there was a decrease of no less than 12,412 in the number of people who were vaccinated for the first time, while in the Southern District there was an increase of 8,073 first vaccinations. It is difficult to account for such vast variations. Nor is it to be lightly assumed that the increase of 8,000 first vaccinations in Southern Bombay as compared with the decrease of 12,000 in the Central part of the Presidency shows that the Southerners are more enlightened than their northerly neighbours. Gujerat shows a growing belief in vaccination, so also does Sind and Aden. Out of 160,130 persons primarily vaccinated in the whole Presidency 560,443 or 91·86 per cent. were successful, 14,036 or 2·3 per cent. unsuccessful, while in 36,506 cases the result could not be ascertained, as the children were not brought for inspection. 855 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation. The percentage of success, excluding "unknown cases" was 97·56. During the year 45,340 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 25,915 or 57·16 per cent. In 11,313 instances the result could not be ascertained and in 8,125 the operations failed. In 13 cases the operation was repeated on account of the failure of the first operation. There were 315,020 males and 295,110 females primarily vaccinated, and 36,399 males and 8,941 females re-vaccinated during the year. The total number of persons operated on was 351,419 males and 304,051 females. Of the number of persons primarily vaccinated the sex percentages were 51·68 males and 48·37 females respectively. In re-vaccination the percentages were respectively 80·28 males and 19·72 females, and in the total number of persons vaccinated 53·61 and 46·39. The small proportion of female re-vaccination is evidence of the difficulties met with in this class of work. Many girls of an age to be re-vaccinated cannot be touched by strange men. Medical men may be interested to know something about the lymph used in the Presidency. The trials made at the Belgaum Depot with various kinds of preserved lymph have resulted in the adoption of chloroformed glycerinated vaccine. This vaccine can be rapidly freed from extraneous organisms in preparation, and yields the most satisfactory results. It has been largely used throughout the Southern Registration District during the year and is being gradually introduced into the other districts. The comparative results obtained with human and glycerinated lymph are unfavourable to the latter, but the skill displayed by vaccinators varies greatly, and it has been shown by Captain Hutchinson in the Annual Report of the Vaccine Depot that the failures and bad results are confined to a small proportion of the Vaccinators who have been using the new lymph. Excluding these, the results show a case success rate of 98·74 per cent. and an insertion success rate of 94·71 per cent. The success obtained from the use of preserved lymph has advanced the scheme for a Central Vaccine Depot beyond the experimental stage, and warrants the introduction of the new method throughout the Presidency.

THE annual administration report of the Post Office will shortly be issued.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the erection of a new church at Chakrata.

MR. BRUCE, of the Chartered Bank, has been appointed Manager of the new Bank of India.

COLONEL ALLEN, R. E., Deputy Director-General of Military Works, leaves Simla on sick leave for England.

MR. MICHAEL HARRISON, C. S., who is now at Mianwali will be transferred to Multan in December as District Judge.

THE Chaplain of Simla has asked for grant of a small piece of Government land on the road to Anandale for the purpose of erecting a small chapel thereon.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD KITCHENER is suffering from a slight attack of fever. He was better on Saturday morning when his temperature was normal.

THE letters received from Mr. Calvert who has now concluded his mission to Gartok state he got back to British territory on 25th September. He is returning to Kulu via the Spiti Valley.

THE CAPTAIN Elles, whose death by drowning at Roorkee is reported yesterday, is the eldest son of Sir Edmund Elles, late military member of Council. Profound sympathy is felt for Sir Edmund who has also just lost Colonel Dillon, his son-in-law.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th September 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 91,224 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 20,235 in the earnings.

SIR GEORGE WATT, C. I. E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Indian Government, will deliver the opening address of the session at the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE Board of the West of India-Portuguese Railway have, after much discussion and correspondence, recognised the desirability of fitting safety side chains to their locomotives and carriage and wagon stocks, and have now sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,382 for the work.

A Press Note, issued yesterday says: The following telegram has been received by Government from His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—"Pilgrimage Regulations for 1906. Imperial sanction awaited to reduction of quarantine from ten to five days but solely in the case of ships whose Captains pay lazaret dues en bloc."

THE following Notice, by the Post Office, has been issued relating to the transmission by V. P. Post of articles possessing no intrinsic value. It is hereby notified that such articles as legal documents, policies of insurance, promissory notes or ordinary bills of collection, will not be accepted for transmission by post as a V. P. postal article, unless the sender declares that the document is sent in execution of a *bona-fide* order received by him to send the document itself.

THE Locomotive Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in India, is submitting a revised scale of Establishment and pay of European Foremen employed in the Locomotive Department, owing to difficulties experienced in retaining the services of trained men, who now leave the service when offered better terms by other Railway Companies. The new scale provides for increased salaries and consists of twenty-three men at a cost of over Rs. 8,000 per mensem.

DR. MORRIS TRAVERS, Professor of Chemistry at the University College, Bristol, has been appointed director of the Indian Institute of Science which is to be established in Bangalore. Dr. Travers was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, before he became a member of London University, of which he is a Fellow.

THE "Petit Parisien" states that M. Boudy, a French engineer, has made a sensational discovery in the direction of aerial navigation. The inventor calls his discovery an aerial torpedo-boat, and it is proposed to make use of it in warfare. M. Boudy claims that with the aid of the new machine he will be able to remain for several days in the air and to rise to such a height that shelter will be afforded from projectiles. It will be possible, he declares, to rise or descend at the will of the aeronaut, to travel against the wind, to navigate perfectly, and, in addition, to carry shells or grenades for use in wartime. The Minister for War is giving his attention to the claims of M. Boudy, and experiment will shortly be made in connection with the invention.

MR. F. G. AFLALO writes:—"I was somewhat surprised to find in the interesting old church of Brede the cradle of Jonathan Swift, bearing the terse inscription, 'Author of Gulliver's Travels. Died a lunatic.' May I suggest, sir, that the vicar of Brede offers an uncalled-for insult to the memory of an even greater than himself? If Swift's cradle was thought worthy of a place of honour in a church with which he had no connection whatever, there could, I think, have been no worse taste than to inscribe the furniture in which that great genius first saw the light with a certainly brutal and possibly slanderous reference to his mental condition at the end. I was under the impression, sir, that Sir W. R. Wilde and others had cast grave doubts on Swift's alleged insanity, regarding his condition rather as one of acute aphasia. In any case, was it necessary for the vicar of Brede to select this single episode for the instruction of his parishioners?"

THE "Matin" publishes an article containing the views of Chief Naval Engineer Laubeuf on warships. He says that if France wishes to build more warships they must be the most powerful possible, otherwise they need not build any at all. Great Britain's naval strength, he declares, is not only in the number of her ships, but in their individual power. She is in front, because she was the first to construct ironclads of 15,000 tons, and because she was the first to construct ironclads of 18,000 tons. "If," says M. Laubeuf, "we build ironclads, we must reply to the Dreadnought by yet stronger ships, and less swift, like our projected vessels of 18,000 tons. The Navy which has the boldness to lay down warships of 25,000 tons—and there is no technical reason to prevent this—will at once outstrip her rivals. In my opinion it would be better to have four powerful ironclads costing 65,000,000 fr. each than six medium ironclads of 50,000,000 fr. each. There would be more actual power with less expenditure."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XVII.

THE GUILTY PERSON.

JACK looked quite amazed and for a few minutes said nothing. Mrs. Benhillo walked to the bell-button and touched it. When a servant—it was the page—appeared she ordered that Jubilee should be sent up at once. Then Jack found his tongue when the page retired.

"However did Jubilee become possessed of the papers?" he asked.

"Ah!" Mrs. Benhillo shook her head. "She refuses to speak."

"Why didn't you turn her over to the police?"

"What," shrieked the landlady angrily. "And let the whole affair of my borrowing from Tawse get into the papers. No thank you. I told Jubilee if she held her tongue that I would say nothing save to you."

"And why do you tell me?"

"Because I want those papers back."

"You certainly shan't have them until I know the truth. I shall question Jubilee myself. How long have you known of this?"

"Only for a week. I learned from one of the servants who was dismissed on account of something Jubilee said, that she—Jubilee I mean—had been in Mr. Carver's room while he was absent. She had no right to come up here; so on the chance I sent and accused her of hiding the papers. She admitted it after I threatened to send for the police but refused to tell anything more. I can't think where she got my bill. So far as I know from what her mother says she was in the kitchen of Rochester House along with the rest of the family, and knew nothing of the murder."

"Oh, I don't accuse her of killing the man." said Jack, pondering over this fresh discovery. "But she is being made use of by someone."

"Of whom are you talking, sir?" asked Mrs. Benhillo anxiously, and turning even paler than before.

Werner was secretly amazed at the agitation she displayed. "Not of you, Mrs. Benhillo; I don't suspect you. Wait till I see this girl and then I may be able to say—ah, here she is. Come here, Jubilee, and close the door. I have something to say to you in the presence of your mistress."

"Oh!" Jubilee darted an angry look at the majestic figure of the landlady. "So you've told him, mum."

"I said that I would tell him," rejoined Mrs. Benhillo quietly.

Jubilee tossed her pretty head and shook her light curls. "Well," she said defiantly. "I ain't afraid, and I don't answer no questions, sir," she pointed to Mrs. Benhillo. "If she talks I'll tell something I know about her."

"How dare you!" cried her mistress, but quailed.

"See here, my girl," observed Werner, you may as well know that Mrs. Benhillo has nothing to do with this. If you don't reply to every one of my questions, I'll have you arrested."

"What for?" asked Jubilee, beginning to look nervous.

"For being an accessory after the fact."

"What's that?" she looked bewildered.

"It means that you know something about the murder and"

"I don't! I don't!" Jubilee put her apron up to her eyes and squeezed out a tear or two.

"I am innocent."

"Where did you get those papers?"

"I shan't say."

Werner wagged a finger at her. "Oh, yes, you will when I choose," he said calmly.

"Those papers of Mrs. Benhillo's were stolen from Tawse's safe on the night he was killed, and—"

"And I killed him, did I," cried Jubilee, furious with conscious innocence. "Well then I didn't, Mr. Werner, for I was in the kitchen with my mother and family when poor Mr. Tawse was lying a corp up-stairs."

"We'll come to that presently," replied Jack. "Sit down, Mrs. Benhillo; there is no need for you to stand, Jubilee—"

"I won't sit down," said that indignant damsel, and stood stiffer than ever, eyeing Werner defiantly. And yet he detected a secret misgiving in her hard eyes.

"In the first place," said Jack, producing the purple trimming, "do you know what that is?"

Jubilee bent forward, and after a brief examination started back in surprise. "It's a bit off my purple cloak," she declared. "I missed it some months ago, and wondered how it had got torn."

"You received the cloak from your sister?"

"Yes, I did, from Fan. Lady Winceby gave it to her."

"Did you wear it on the night of the eighth of November."

"What," shrieked Jubilee with huge contempt. "Me wear my lovely cloak in them fogs. Not if I knows it. It was wrapped up in my box here on that night and I wore a plain black jacket. Wherever did you get that trimming, Mr. Werner? Just give it back, as I can't match it and the want of it spoils the cloak."

Jack placed the scrap in his pocket-book once more. "Not just yet, Jubilee, you shall have it when you answer my questions."

"I have been answering them," said Jubilee sullenly, and stood at bay, as it were. "And I want my trimming."

"I advise you to go no further in this matter, Mr. Werner," put in the landlady unexpectedly.

"Why not?" Jack was surprised at the emotion displayed in her tones.

"It will only lead to misery."

"On my account?"

"On account of Mr. Carver," said Mr. Benhillo steadily.

Jubilee gave a short contemptuous laugh.

Without making further comment Werner turned to Jubilee. "I shall give you one or two minutes to make up your mind to answer my questions," said he coldly, taking out his watch. "Else I'll call up the policeman out there and give you in charge."

"No," cried Mrs. Benhillo, and clasped her hands nervously.

Jubilee set her face obstinately, "I shan't say a word," was her remark. "I'm not going to be frightened for nothing."

"Where did you get those papers?"

"I shan't say!"

"Perhaps I can tell you."

Jubilee started uneasily, but still looked defiant. "And perhaps you can't," said she with a nervous laugh.

"It is a pity that you are engaged to the policeman," went on Jack quietly, and keeping an eye on her perturbed face. "I should think Mr. Alf Haversham occupied a better position,"

"See here," cried the girl restlessly. "What do you mean?"

"I mean this. You got those papers from Alf. Haversham."

"I didn't. Where on earth could he have got them?"

"Mr. Plough might be able to inform you."

"Robert! What do you know of Robert?"

"All that he could tell me of his doings on that night."

"Oh," Jubilee shook her fists in the air.

"The fool; when I told him to hold his tongue until—"

"Until he got the sum of money he wanted from Mr. Mallett," finished Jack. "Ah, but you see Mr. Mallett has behaved badly to your policeman, consequently Mr. Plough knowing that I was interested in the case came to me to learn if I would pay him."

"And you—"

"I don't pay any money. Mr. Plough," went on Jack in a joking tone, "is not a wise man. He should have made his terms before speaking. But unfortunately he was in a rage with Mr. Mallett and so told the whole story before getting the money."

"The fool—the fool," cried Jubilee, again with uncontrolled rage.

"Consequently," resumed Werner easily.

"I know that you got those papers from Mr. Mallett who gave them to Haversham to give to you with instructions to hide them in Mr. Carver's desk so that he might be accused. Also Mallett instructed his office boy, your brother Abel, to state that he saw Mr. Fred Carver coming down the stairs on the night of the crime, that Mr. Roland Carver might be forced into surrendering the hand of Miss Wallace, in order to hush up the matter for his mother's sake. A very pretty conspiracy you are mixed up with, Jubilee, I must say."

Jubilee sat down with a thump. To use a vulgar but expressive phrase Werner had taken the wind out of her sails, and she was unable to make headway. "I couldn't help myself," she whimpered.

"Is what I say the truth?" asked Jack, enjoying his triumph.

Jubilee who had her apron again to her eyes looked at him over the hem of it, and reflected for a moment. "Yes," she said under her breath; and behind the apron she laughed quietly. Werner in his innocence and not knowing what a clever little woman he had to deal with thought she was sobbing.

"It's no use crying," said he sternly. "You have got yourself into a nice trouble. Now I shall see Mallett and his clerk Haversham."

"Oh, but—" began Jubilee vivaciously and dropping her apron. "He,"—then she shut up like an oyster.

"Go on," said Werner sharply.

"I've got nothing to say," she remarked with all innocence. "Only that Alf did give me the papers, and he said that he got them from Mr. Mallett who wanted them put into Mr. Carver's desk so that Mr. Carver might get into trouble on account of his brother, and so give up marrying Miss Wallace."

"It's a lie."

The interruption came from Mrs. Benhillo. With great difficulty she had restrained herself from breaking in while Jack was talking, but when she heard Jubilee practically accuse Mallett of the crime she rose with an angry air, and flashed a savage look on Jubilee. "It's a lie," repeated Mrs. Benhillo. "Mr. Mallett was never near Mr. Tawse's office on that night."

"I fear I must contradict you, Mrs. Benhillo, for Plough told me this very day that he saw Mr. Mallett there. Of course Plough should have spoken at the inquest, but, apparently to get money from Mr. Mallett, he didn't."

Jubilee tossed her head. "Don't you talk about what you know nothing about. Mr. Mallett certainly got the papers," she said.

"And murdered Tawse?"

"No! No." shrieked Mrs. Benhillo again. "He did not."

"I don't say that he did," said Jubilee reluctantly and after a pause during which she was thinking of what was best to say. "But he gave the papers belonging to you, mum, to Alf, who gave them to me and when Mr. Carver was away I hid them in that desk."

"We know all that," said Jack. "And now about this clock?"

"My clock. What of it?" asked Jubilee, while Mrs. Benhillo overwhelmed sank on the sofa.

"You wore it on that night, and you were in Tawse's rooms."

"I was not. I never wore it, Mr. Werner. How dare you say that?"

"Because your mother found this scrap of trimming." Jack touched his breast where was the pocket-book, on the inner door of Mr. Tawse's office. Apparently when passing through in making your escape the fringe of the cloak caught on a nail and was torn off."

Without a word Jubilee rose with a triumphant air, and her face grew red. "So it was you who wore my cloak on that night," she said to Mrs. Benhillo who cowered before her.

"No—that is—I didn't."

"Yes, you did. I found my cloak in my box when I looked by chance. It wasn't folded in the way that I usually put it away, and in a neat way which Fan, as is a lady's maid, showed me. Also there was a bit of the trimming torn away. Now I see. You wore my cloak on that night. How dare you wear my things, mum?"

"I didn't wear it," quavered Mrs. Benhillo with a glance at the astonished Jack. "I have plenty of clothes of my own."

"You wanted to get me into trouble," cried the angry girl, pointing an indignant finger at the woman. "I never wore the cloak on that night, but it *was* worn and by you."

"It's a lie—it's a lie," said Mrs. Benhillo gasping.

"Upon my word I believe that it is the truth, said Jack, examining her face earnestly and seeing her confusion which looked very like guilt. "I dare say you did go to see Tawse about your bill, though why you should not have kept it, after you rifled the safe, I do not know."

"I didn't rifle the safe."

"Then Mallett did, seeing he gave the bill—your bill and papers to Haversham to give to Jubilee."

"No! No!" Mrs. Benhillo rocked and wrung her hand. It is all a mistake—a dreadful mistake. Mr. Mellett is innocent."

"Of course," cried Jubilee triumphantly. "And you are guilty. You wore my cloak. I wonder I didn't recognise it," added Jubilee half to herself. "Only purple's a dark colour and the staircase ain't well lighted at Rochester House."

"What is that you say?" asked Werner while Mrs. Benhillo looked up with a terrible look of apprehension on her face.

"I went up to look at the night, leaving my family in the kitchen," explained Jubilee bluntly. "And I saw a tall woman coming down the stairs. As she passed under the lamp in the hall I half thought it was missus, and then thought I was dreaming. But now you talk of the cloak, I know it was her. I said nothing not being sure, but if she had called in the police about my hiding them papers in Mr. Carver's desk I should have split," ended Jubilee threateningly.

"Is this true, Mrs. Benhillo. Are you guilty or is Mr. Mallett?"

The woman rose with a dreadful look of anguish. "I am guilty," she said, throwing up her arms. "I was at Rochester House. I killed Mr. Tawse. And ho-oh-oh," she fell on the floor in a fit.

(To be continued on Thursday.)

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HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.*

THIS excellently written book, which is substantially a reprint from the *Times* Encyclopedia Britannica, professes to give a general idea of Hindu and Mahomedan Law. It is not specially intended for those already learned in these subjects, but even such will read the book with pleasure and admiration for its conciseness and lucidity. But it ought to appeal to every foreigner who comes to this country and is anxious to dip somewhat deeper than the mere surface of things. The average Anglo-Indian spends a considerable number of years in this country and leaves it altogether ignorant of the wonderful Hindu family system with its variations in different parts of India. The words *Mitakshara* and *Mayakha* are meaningless to him. Now surely this is somewhat to be regretted. It would undoubtedly lead to a better understanding between Indian and European, if the latter took just a little trouble to learn something of the law and religion of the former. In India, as elsewhere, law and religion are very closely bound together. To be a savant in the law and religion of India means, of course, years of strenuous and unremitting study. But without being a savant, it would surely be better if the Anglo-Indian would endeavour to make himself familiar with a few of the main principles on which this huge system of law and religion has been built up. To all those, who may have such an object in view, we strongly recommend Sir William Markby's primer. It is short, it is very clear and understandable, and yet it gives a bird's-eye-view of all the essentials.

There is a very interesting introduction showing historically how the laws of the West came into contact and to a very large extent blended with those of the East. In this reference is made to the many celebrated Anglo-Indian Tourists, to whose influence such harmonious blending is so greatly due. The second and third chapters deal with the Joint Family and the Modern Hindu Joint Family. There could not be a more fascinating study and those who read Sir William Markby's book, will probably be induced to pursue their studies still farther. Other subjects treated of are Marriage, Divorce, Partition, Adoption, &c. A part of the book is devoted to Mahomedan Law, which is not nearly so fascinating a study as Hindu Law. There is also an appendix dealing with the distribution of estates under Mahomedan Law. The book, like all books that come from the Clarendon Press, is excellently printed on the very best paper. We recommend it to all our European readers as an excellent and simple means of gaining a very useful knowledge of the laws and customs of the people among whom they sojourn.

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* An Introduction to Hindu and Mahomedan Law for the use of students,—by Sir William Markby, K. C. I. E., D. C. L.

RUSSIA'S REIGN OF TERROR

DARMSTADT PREPARES FOR THE TSARITZA'S CHILDREN.

Gloomy Outlook in St. Petersburg.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

The Grand Duke of Hesse's palace at Darmstadt is being prepared for the Tsaritza's children.

The *Tageblatt* fears the movement is one of imminence.

A Reign of Terror prevails at St. Petersburg.

By ARLEY.

It has been frequently surmised that, as no good would come from the assassination of the Tsar himself, the Nihilists will endeavour to strike at His Majesty through his family. It will be remembered that about three weeks ago it was reported that the Tsar and Tsaritza with their family of one son and four daughters, all children, had gone for a cruise in the Gulf of Finland. It was quickly shewn that the cruise had been undertaken to save themselves from assassination. Then General Trepoff died, and the position of the Russian Imperial Family became more perilous than ever. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that, as the Russian reign of terror shows no signs of ending, the Tsaritza should desire to secure a sanctuary for her children where they will be safe from the bombs of the Nihilists. What more natural than that the Empress should turn to Darmstadt, the home of her childhood, where she was born thirty-four years ago, and where her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, has his stronghold? The Tsaritza is, of course, a daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, sister of King Edward. Her Majesty is not the only Princess of Hesse to marry into the Russian Royal Family, for her sister, the Princess Elizabeth, married that Grand Duke Sergius who was so foully assassinated a year or two ago. The Tsaritza therefore knows how closely Death hovers over the heads of the members of the House of Romanoff, and the wonder is that she has permitted her young children to remain in Russia so long. Nothing but the most perfervid sense of patriotism could have impelled Her Majesty so to do. But the moment has arrived when sheer necessity compels their flight, and to peaceful Darmstadt Her Majesty turns as to Home. By the way, all the children of the late Princess Alice were born at Darmstadt except Princess Victoria, (now the wife of an English Admiral, Prince Louis of Battenberg), and she first gazed upon the world from a room in Windsor Castle. At Darmstadt the Tsaritza and her children would be as secure from bombs as anywhere in Europe, for the Grand Ducal Palace is in the Rhineland, some hundreds of miles from the Russian frontier.

The Tsaritza's brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, has also bitter cause to know how cruel is the fate that hangs over the Romanoffs and those who come closely in contact with them, for it was at the Tsar's table in St. Petersburg that his daughter—his only child—was poisoned. She was little more than a baby, and was staying with her little Russian cousins, and it is said that a very exalted personage in Russia wished to try the effect of a certain medicine on the Tsaritza, not to cause her death, but to bring about other results (the infant Tsarevitch had not then been born). The dish with the poison was prepared and handed to Her Majesty, who merely tasted it, said she did not like the flavour, and passed it on. The little Duchess Elizabeth of Hesse ate a large portion of it, and the medicine had the effect on her of poison, though it would not have had such an effect on a grown-up person. The little Duchess died in consequence. The Grand Duke divorced his wife, a Princess of England. He subsequently married a Princess of Solms, but no heir has been born to Hesse-Darmstadt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE FINANCE.

Japs to Embark on Huge Enterprises.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

M. Takahashi, who has been interviewed, said that on his return to Japan, he had redeemed the Internal War Loans and now proposes to issue at a favourable moment £25,000,000 sterling for conversion to Foreign six per cent. loans. The Japanese people, he said, were preparing to embark on enterprises the magnitude of which has hitherto not been imagined.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond Still Theorising.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Athlone, said the Liberals will find a bold Home Rule scheme as easy to pass the Lords as a cramped and halting scheme only ending in failure which would be attributed to the alleged incapacity of Irishmen for self-government and not the faults of the scheme. We accept nothing, he said, but a free Parliament with an Executive responsible thereto.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Crisis.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

It is reported that the Newfoundland Ministry, following the example set by Natal, intend to resign in protest against the American *modus vivendi*.

DURHAM MINERS' DEMAND.

Mr. Asquith Receives Deputation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Durham Miners have rejected the motion to unite with Mr. Keir-Hardie's Party.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Asquith has consented to receive a deputation of 220,000 Durham miners who demand fifteen per cent. advance of wages.

MID-GLAMORGAN.

Division Not to be Contested.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

A meeting of the Aberaven Labourites decided not to contest the Mid-Glamorgan vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Evans to the Recordership of Swansea, who asks re-election. But a Labour candidate will be secured for future emergencies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR STUART BEATSON, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, will leave Simla on 15th Instant on tour and will visit Rampur, then Patiala and Phulkian States.

SOME of the Chiefs of Central India, Rajputana, and the United Provinces, will probably be present at the Agra Durbar and their Imperial Service Troops may share in the parade

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

President Roosevelt's Affection for the Irish People.

TWO COMMONERS START FOR NEW YORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

President Roosevelt has received Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., at Washington, and sent a most cordial message to the Irish people, for whom, he says, his affection and admiration increases yearly.

LONDON, October 8.

At the instance of Mr. T. P. O'Connor who cabled that the Irish movement is assuming great proportions in America, two Commoners, Messrs Kettle and Hazleton, will sail on Thursday to attend the meeting at New York on the 21st inst. and will continue the work thereafter.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Sultan favours a Fanatic from Sahara.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Sultan of Morocco has taken under his protection the Saharan fanatical sorcerer, named Maelain, who with his followers has arrived at Marakesh where they assaulted several Europeans including two Germans.

By orders of the Sultan all officials have placed themselves at the disposal of Maelain.

CANADIAN FARMERS.

Conference for Financial Re-adjustment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

An important Conference of Dominion Ministers and Provincial farmers has assembled at Ottawa to consider the readjustment of their respective financial relations.

MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Japan in Effective Control of Railway.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent says that the disinclination of China to participate in the South Manchurian Railway Company leaves Japan in effective control of South Manchuria. Japan refuses to accept a new reservation for foreign occupation outside Mukden as the equivalent of the opening of the city to foreigners. All the commercial Powers support Japan in this.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

No Interference with Foreign Control.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that Sir Robert Hart has circularized the Foreign Colony declaring that his *status* is unchanged and he is satisfied, there will be no undue interference with the foreign control of the Customs.

AMERICAN MOTOR RACE.

Long Island Course Closed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Racing Board of the Automobile Association has decided that no more races shall take place on the Long Island course owing to the impossibility of preventing accidents.

SCARLET FEVER.

Epidemic in London.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

An epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out in London. Three thousand cases are under treatment.

H. M. S. TERRIBLE.

War Office Committee Inspects Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 8.

H. M. S. Terrible arrived yesterday unexpectedly early. She can steam ten knots, and docking before Portsmouth is reached is considered unnecessary. The War Office Committee under General Sir John Owen to-day inspected Colombo Forts and will complete the work to-morrow, the vessel sailing in the afternoon, taking home Major Ballard Chief Staff Officer who is the "Terrible" commander's brother, on three months leave.

They dine to-night aboard the Flagship "Hermes" with the Admiral, the Governor and Lady Blake.

The "Hermes" is expected to dock at Colombo for cleaning only about the 20th. She is due in Bombay at the end of October. The crew remain aboard the Naval Camp being full.

R. I. M. DUFFERIN.

Sails from Karachi to Durban.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The Royal Indian Marine ship Dufferin sailed from Karachi on the 6th instant for Durban with the following: 9th Lancers—16 Officers, 1 lady, 3 children, 505 other ranks, 28 women and 32 children. Welsh Regiment—14 Officers, 564 other ranks, 12 women and 14 children.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 8.

His Excellency and party arrived at Quetta at 1·30 p.m. and were received at the Railway Station by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, Agent to the Governor-General, and his staff, H. H. the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Lasbela, Colonel Finnis, C. I. E., and all the principal officials and residents of Quetta. A Guard of Honour from the York and Lancashire Regiment was drawn up and the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles were mounted at the Station and a salute of 31 guns was fired.

After the presentations were made, His Excellency left in the State train for Yaru to witness the manœuvres and Her Excellency drove to the Residency.

THE Resident-General, Malaya, arrived in Colombo on Saturday and proceeds to Negapatam to consult the authorities *re* the new scheme of labour recruiting.

THE CALCUTTA TURF.

Scandals Rife.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The following sensational Turf exposé appears in the *Indian Daily News* to-day:—The air is thick with rumours of a most extended exposé in connection with the enquiry into "The Chump" case which is at present proceeding before the Stewards of the C. T. C., and it is said that as a result of the recent evidence given before the Stewards things have come to light regarding other horses which have been engaged at the Monsoon Meetings.

So far as "The Chump" case is concerned the Stewards have, we understand, satisfied themselves that they are now in possession of all the facts, and the verdict they have already given warning Hard off for a year is likely to be extended to other persons as well.

It is only fair to Mr. Field to say that his position in connection with the affair is not impugned by the C. T. C. Stewards in any way. He backed "The Chump" in both races in which he started the pony.

"The Chump" case is not, however, the only one up before the Turf authorities at the moment, as one learns that a jockey has divulged the fact that he was instrumental in stopping another horse at the meetings.

A certain horse is also alleged to have been "in the bag," that is to say sold to an enterprising Book-maker.

It is to be hoped that if these allegations are brought home the Stewards will strike and strike hard, for although there has never been any actual proof, there has been an uncomfortable feeling on more than one occasion that races were being rigged to suit anyone rather than the betting public.

The difficulty always is to bring home conviction to the guilty parties, for when a race is "sold" it is not likely that the purchaser would allow any record of nefarious transaction to appear in his book or even his Cheque book and a payment over the counter in hard cash leaves no trace behind it.

It is now pretty well established that there has been on more than one occasion collusion between the man who rides and man who lays the odds, and for protection of both owners and the public it is eminently desirable that this thing should be stamped out and offenders punished severely *pour encourager les autres.*

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Native Misrepresentation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 8.

A local native paper publishes a statement that an intoxicated British soldier, the other day, shot a Native in the Lucknow Cantonments and made off in a ghari, and after police enquiry was sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to some days' simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are that a party of soldiers, belonging to the Durham Light Infantry had been shooting at flying-foxes on a tree near the Soldiers' Home with a small bore rifle. It was a Sunday afternoon and the men had been drinking. They got into a ghari and one man fired from the carriage at a crow on the wayside and hit a mali who was going along in the same direction. The bullet passed through his arm-pit from behind and the man was treated in hospital where he was detained three days. The soldiers on arriving at the barracks came to know that a Native had been hit, and the soldier concerned at once acknowledged that it was he who must have fired the shot as no accident had happened at the tree. The case was tried before Major Parker, the Cantonment Magistrate at Lucknow, and was compounded by the complainant as it was purely an accident.

LUCKNOW IMPROVEMENTS.

Erection of Statues and a Fountain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 8.

The statue of the late Sir John Woodburn, subscribed for by the Oudh Taluqdars has been lying for some days at the Lucknow Railway Station. It is to be erected in the Baradari at the Kaisarbagh, Lucknow. It is the work of Mr. Goscombe John, and the entire cost, with freight and pedestal, is about £1,300.

The British Indian Association also subscribed for a statue of Sir Antony Macdonnell. This arrived sometime ago and will probably be unveiled by Mr. Hewett, some time next year. It is more ornate than the statue of Sir John Woodburn and has cost altogether £1,800.

Raja Tassaduq Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad has intimated to the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow his desire to spend a lakh of rupees in building a Market in the Civil Lines. This is much needed. The Raja has made princely gifts to he new Medical College and the Aligarh College, and he recently presented a fountain to be erected on one of the new open spaces now being laid out in connection with the scheme of Lucknow Improvement.

DURBAR AT WALTAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, I. C. S., Collector of Vizagapatam, held a Durbar at Waltair last week at the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hall for the purpose of presenting the Zemindar of Kurupam with the *Sunnad* from the Viceroy confering on him the title of Rajah as a personal distinction.

At the Collector's invitation the elite of the town, European and Native, assembled at the Hall to witness the function.

The spacious Hall was crowded long before the hour announced for the Durbar, presenting a most picturesque appearance.

The East Coast Rifle Volunteers Band was in attendance and played a fine selection of music.

The Collector and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop Clere of Vizagapatam made short speeches eulogising the Rajah for his many good deeds. The Rajah briefly replied.

The National Anthem concluded the ceremony.

MR. SOMERS COCKS.

Leaves Simla for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Somers Cocks, of the English Foreign Office, who has been employed in the Foreign Department of the Government of India for the past two years, left Simla this morning, his period of deputation having expired. He proceeds Home *via* the Persian Gulf, Sheraz, Teheran and Resht.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. J. Ransome, Consulting Architect to the Government of India has been asked to supply the Simla Municipality with detailed drawings of the proposed Station Library which will be situated alongside and to the west of the Town Hall.

VICTORIA MEMORIALS.

Statue Unveiled by Sir A. Fraser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Sir Andrew Fraser unveiled the Victoria Memorial Statue in the Maharaj Bag at Nagpur, on Saturday, and opened the Victoria Technical Institute. His Honor addressed an assembly of some 1,500 people and was enthusiastically received.

CHITRAL RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The Chitral Relief Column has arrived at Robat all well.

LATE DEWAN OF JUNAGAD.

Alleged Charge of Misappropriation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 8.

A Hazur order over the signature of Mr. Mirza Abbas Baig, C. S., the Dewan of Junagad, was issued directing the inquiry by a Commission into the alleged charges of peculation against Purshotumrai Sunderji, late Naib Dewan. The accused protested against the appointment of the gentlemen as Commissioners as they were his subordinates and prejudiced against him. He, therefore, did not expect fair impartial trial. A supplementary order was issued appointing Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Gazdar, Barrister, as President of the Commission. The accused did not know the latter fact when the protest was sent.

The Commission held its sitting at two o'clock this afternoon. The accused stands charged as under:—That between Magh and Chaytra of the Samvat year 1948 he dishonestly misappropriated or converted to his own use certain property, to wit Rs. 1,53,000, belonging to the Junagad State and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code within the cognizance of this Commission. The second charge is in respect of the same amount under Section 409 *i. e.* criminal breach of trust as a servant.

The proceedings commenced with the Secretary, Manacklal Nanavaty, reading the orders appointing the Commissioners and defining their power and general procedure. Mr. Wadia, Barrister, represented the prosecution. He moved for the postponement till one o'clock to-morrow as the following telegram was sent by the Dewan to Mr. Purshotamrai's solicitors, Messrs. Dixit and Dhunjishaw. The telegram stated. Referring to your complaint against one of the Commissioners His Highness without accepting the validity of your objection has appointed Mr. Gazdar, Barrister, as President. If you wire within 24 hours your client's willingness to appear before the reconstituted Commission, inquiry will be adjourned to Thursday next. Otherwise we will proceed without delay." The Commission was adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNOR.

Arrival at Pondicherry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

The new Governor of French India arrived at Pondicherry on Saturday by the s.s. "Dupleix." He came out from France alone and insisted that his landing should be unattended with honours, wiring to this effect from Colombo. He also had a message conveyed to M. Gaebb requesting him kindly to avoid stirring up the population for the purpose of making any political demonstration. Not knowing the real state of affairs, nor that the demonstrations from the Gaebbites, who are seven-eighths of the population, might not be met by counter-demonstration by Shunmugamites he thought it prudent to avoid a conflict.

Monsieur and Madame Francois and daughter left Pondicherry the same day, very quietly, *en route* for Tuticorin. His administration was a failure, but circumstances, in which he happened to be in the midst of violent political struggle, made it impossible for him to please all parties.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR SCHEME.

Madras Chamber's Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government regarding the Vizagapatam harbour scheme. The alternative proposal is of constructing a harbour at Bimlipatam which would lessen the distance between the Coast and the Central Provinces by 22 miles. They point out the desirability of expert opinion being taken as to the respective merits of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam in relation to an artificial harbour scheme unless a final decision in favour of the Vizagapatam scheme has already been arrived at, in which case they urge Government to consider the construction on their own merits of a pier at Bimlipatam and of a loop line from Vizianagram to Waltair *via* Bimlipatam.

COLONEL MACONCHY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 8.

Colonel Maconchy, Secretary to Government Military Supply Department, left Simla on Saturday last on a tour of inspection. His dates are Saharampur 7th to 8th; Cawnpur 9th to 10th; Ahmednagar 11th to 13th; Bangalore 14th to 15th; Connoor 16th to 19th; Madras 20th; Kirkee 21st to 23rd; Bombay 24th to 27th; Jubbulpur 28th to 30th; Lucknow 31st to 2nd November.

Colonel Maconchy will then return to Simla arriving 3rd November.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"My Lady Molly."

"My Lady Molly" was staged last night before a large and appreciative audience. The piece contained more plot than those previously played by this Company and went with a "bang" from start to finish.

In the first Act Captain Harry Romney is in love with Lady Molly Martingale, but his father, a Justice of the Peace, is desirous that he should wed Lady Alice, the daughter of his old friend, Sir Miles Coverdale. Still steadfast to his old love but to humour his father he sets out on a journey to present his credentials to Sir Miles and offer his respects to Lady Alice. On his way he discharges Mickey O'Dowd, his drunken Irish Servant, who clears out with his master's clothes and credentials. Mickey arrives at the Coverdale Arms where he meets Lady Molly and discloses his master's intentions. Lady Molly determined to thwart his plans and punish her lover, Captain Romney, for his pretended slight, disguises herself in his clothes and assumes his name and title. Alice Coverdale objects to marry against her will and in fact is secretly betrothed to Lionel Bland who threatens to take his rival's life. Captain Romney duly arrives at the inn and is furious at the loss of his clothes and credentials. He meets Lionel Bland and they fight a pointless duel. On discovering that their affections lie in opposite directions they become firm friends. In the meantime Mickey O'Dowd introduces Lady Molly and her maid Hester to Sir Miles as Captain Romney and friend. On finding that Captain Romney has arrived he denounces him as an impostor and highwayman and forthwith has him arrested. In the second act Captain Romney proves his identity on the arrival of his father and explanations follow Lady Molly assumes her proper attire and all ends satisfactorily.

The title role falls to Miss Georgie Corlass, a charming actress, who is as bright and vivacious as ever. Mr. Ernest Atwell, as the gallant Captain Harry Romney, played admirably and the part suited him down to the ground. Mickey O'Dowd, the drunken Irish servant, was of course Mr. Harry Cole. He kept his audience in roars with his extremely natural Irish brogue. Special mention must be made of Miss Nina Leslie who was capital as Alice Coverdale and her rendering of "I'm going to be a good girl now" fairly captivated the house. The minor parts were well sustained. The "Belle of New York" will be played to-night and the "Girl from Kays" to-morrow. In addition the management have arranged to produce the "Geisha" on Thursday, and the "Catch of the Season" on Friday will be the farewell piece. The Company leave on Saturday by the "Arabia" and are bound for Cairo.

THE Italian cruiser "Calabria" arrives in Colombo next Sunday from Rangoon.

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

The Police Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

THE "Police week" as it is called has evidently come like the "I.C.S., week" to stay. The experiment this year of bringing the officers, or as many of them as could conveniently come to Poona, has been such a success that it will be repeated annually, with, it is thought, redoubled success. In all, about 25 officers were assembled in Poona out of a total of about 65. The chief features of "the week" were a series of dinners given by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton at the Western India Club on the 3rd, by His Excellency the Governor at Ganeshkhind on the 4th, and a Service dinner at the Gymkhana followed, by a smoking concert on the 5th, not to mention other private dinners.

A cricket match and Tennis and Badminton matches also took place. The cricket match against the Gymkhana ended in a disastrous defeat of the Police team by a single innings as has already been reported in your columns. In Tennis and Badminton, however, the Policemen were more successful. Messrs. Green, D. S. P. of Poona, and Vincent, in charge of the Police training school here, defeated Messrs. Macraith of the P.W.D. and Baddley by 2 sets to 1. This was a very well contested game. In Badminton Messrs. Mactier, D. S. P. Dharwar, and Lowman, Assistant D. S. P. Poona, defeated Messrs Campbell, I.C.S., and Major Jackson, I.M.S. (in charge of the Yerrowda Prison) by 2 sets to love easily. Mrs. R. B. Steward, wife of the Inspector-General of Police, with her invariable courtesy was "At Home" on both days of the cricket match (2nd and 3rd inst) in the Badminton Shed of the Gymkhana to a large circle of friends.

The Hockey Match was played close to the new Police Training School at Bamburda between the Local Police officers and men and visitors from outside stations. The Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who both took part in this game disported themselves in it like a couple of two year olds!

His Excellency's dinner party on the 4th included only those Police Officers who had come into Poona and not the resident Officers and the farewell reception which followed was attended by about 200 ladies and gentlemen. Immediately after the shaking of hands the guests repaired to the grounds, for the evening was delightfully fine where some promenaded about and listened to His Excellency's Band and others partook of refreshment in the large shamiana which was erected close to the main building on the terrace. "It is strange," remarked a lady, "how people, or rather the great majority of them, almost immediately gravitate towards refreshment tent on coming to Government House, even though they may have just left the dinner-table."

On a fine night the drive to and from Ganeshkhind is distinctly enjoyable; in a motor specially, and travelling at swift speed is exhilarating. It is quite the custom for some ladies and gentlemen to make up parties of eight or ten and drive to Government House in motors which can be had for Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. The attention of new comers in travelling along to Ganeshkhind is wont to be attracted by the presence of Foot and Mounted Police all along the route, who are stationed here to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate events of 1898 when the Collector of Poona, Mr. Rand, and Lieutenant Ayrst were shot while returning from a Government House reception.

At every 100 paces or so one sees a policeman either on horse-back or on foot standing sentry, in the gloom caused by the avenue of banyans whose branches o'erarch the road in some places in such a manner as to render it, in fact, almost pitch dark. But why, if such precautionary measures are taken along one road, are not similar measures taken on the Kirkee side of the exit from Government House? It seems as if preventive measures are necessary at all they should be as complete as possible. But the Police, it is supposed, ought to know. In Poona, at any rate, the force is singularly successful and efficient, and arrangements may well be left in their hands. They have a more difficult and arduous task to perform than any other district force in the Presidency, and are in consequence worthy of special consideration and treatment, but the Police Commission apparently omitted to note this fact.

NON-PENSIONABLE RAILWAY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Will you be kind enough to allow me a little space in your columns to—as shortly as possible—ventilate to an extent, a great grievance the non-pensionable European State Railway employes have, one moreover which is keenly felt by that class, composed even now of no inconsiderable number and being daily augmented? The Government of India established the non-pensionable service many years ago, and to provide for its members on superannuation, inaugurated a Provident Fund governed by certain Rules, whereby it was supposed that a non-pensionable employe would, on superannuation, be on a par with a retired employe in receipt of a State pension. Putting aside for the moment the question, whether this desirable condition has or has not, resulted, the fact remains that since the Provident Fund Rules were framed the pensionable P. W. D. employes have, as the result of agitation, secured the concession of being paid their pensions (if they reside in a country where the Indian rupee is not legal tender) in sterling, at a privileged rate of exchange of one shilling and nine pence per rupee: but no similar concession has been given to the non-pensionable employes as regards their Provident Fund monies. They have to receive their superannuation money in rupees and remit it to the gold using country at the commercial rate of exchange at the time prevailing! When the respective values of Pension and Provident Fund money were actuarially compared for the purpose of framing Rules to govern the Fund, pension was expressed in rupees and rupees only and no sterling equivalent was considered. Would it not therefore be only fair that the non-pensionable employes should be given the concession in regard to exchange already granted to the pensionable employes, and for exactly the same reason? The grant of the concession would go a long way to popularize the States railway non-pensionable service (it is none too popular just at present, no matter what the opinion at Head Quarters may be) and the popularity would be purchased at an extremely small cost, for the vast majority (full 90 per cent. or more) of the employes of the non-pensionable service are domiciled in India, and they would no more take advantage of the concession than do pensionable employes similarly domiciled, of the concession already granted to them. The Englishman domiciled in England would hail the grant of the concession as a great boon, and the whole service would consider the action of Government as an indication of sympathy existing, and a desire to deal fairly and generously with a class to which very few of the good things of this world are likely to come, and it is quite certain the Government would reap considerable advantage, in securing a more contented service than is the case at present. I am aware an argument can be advanced by those who may oppose the grant of the suggested concession, but founded, however, solely on the presumption that the non-pensionable employes will abuse the privilege, and by drawing their Provident Fund money in England, remitting it back to India commercially, increase their holdings in rupees by the difference in the rates of exchange. Surely, however, the Government is capable of enacting rules, as they have done in the matter of pensions, to prevent this, but even if they cannot, and here and there a stray individual does play the trick alluded to Government will not be at the loss of a single penny.

It must, too be remembered, because a concession or privilege can be abused, is not good reason for withholding it from a very large class of deserving employes. Abuse of every privilege ever granted is possible. I beg, Sir, in conclusion, that you will aid a deserving, honest, and hard-working class of men, through whose labour the Indian Government secure a very large and ever increasing revenue, by inserting this appeal in your columns and if possible ere long, strengthen it exceedingly by a supporting article from your own pen, urging upon the Government of India the bare justice of granting to their non-pensionable employes, the concession I have endeavoured to show they are in all justice entitled to.—Yours etc.

JUSTITIA.

NOTES FROM KASHMIR.

An Art Exhibition.

"THE THREE CHENARS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, SEPTEMBER 29.

The excitement that prevailed here last week, on account of the rapid rising of the Jhelum and consequent fears of a flood, has subsided. Visitors are daily hurrying down to the plains, very loathe to leave this climate, which is now absolutely perfect—fairly hot in the middle of the day with deliciously cool nights: reminding one of the "St. Luke's Summer," which is often experienced in England in October.

The chief event of this past week to interest visitors and residents has been the Art Exhibition, "for Amateurs" held in the Reading-room at the Club. This Exhibition was organised and carried through most efficiently by Colonel G. Strahan, late R. E., who is himself an artist of no mean repute, and who takes a delight in helping and encouraging the many beginners, who are smitten with the desire to commit to paper the lovely and varying beauties of this Valley of the Jhelum.

The general standard of work was excellent, taking into consideration the youth and inexperience of many of the Exhibitors in Art. In an Exhibition of 334 pictures and sketches (not including photographs), far and away the most noticeable were those, both in oil and water-colours, by Mrs. Williamson. Her two oil-paintings "Moonrise" and "Sunlight in the woods at Phalgam" were excellent, especially the latter—a wonderfully clever piece of work, which should readily find a purchaser. Perhaps the most attractive of her water colour sketches is "A Native House, Phalgam," a characteristic little bit, with the sunlight catching the top of the hill behind and turning it a rosy red. Another, noticeable for contrast of colour, is "Conflicting Lights"—a little bit of dark pine woods, in the centre of which some natives are sitting round a fire. The way in which the firelight touches the trees and lights up the men's faces is effective and the subject is distinctly an original one. The rest of the exhibits by Mrs. Williamson are uniformly good, especially the series done in the Lidar Valley. Mrs. Williamson is a pupil and follower of 'Claud Hayes' and the influence of his style is undoubtedly visible in her work. Colonel Strahan's work is well-known in Bombay and all over India and needs no comment. He, too, had a good many telling sketches on show, of which the favourites seemed to be those of Gulmarg, doubtless owing partly to the pleasant memories they revived of the delightful season just passed there. Mr. Parker, the Artist, also had some oils on show. His work is beautifully soft, but gives the impression of 'Pastel' rather than of oil paintings. His pictures are most tender in feeling, but one is tantalized with the impression (which with greater familiarity with his style might disappear) that one is viewing them through a mist.

Miss Fryer was another well-known contributor, some of her best work being seen in the rough sketches of the ruins at Martand: all her productions were soft and pretty and found many admirers. The most popular exhibitor, judged from a selling point of view, was Mrs. Buist, for her sales of pictures, we believe headed the list. Of the 'lesser lights,' Colonel W. E. Bunbury with the "Jheel at Shadipor," Mrs. Norris with "Selections of boats in the Dhal Lake," Mr. Waterfield with "A Sketch of Killenmarg, Gulmerg" were the best. The latter is exceptionally clever in its delineations of trees and she showed some really good work in that line.

Criticism would, of course, be out of place in an exhibition of this kind, whose object is to encourage and develop the taste for Art, and to improve style by friendly comparison of amateur efforts. The event was most popular, and certainly Colonel Strahan deserves the gratitude of both executants and spectators for the trouble he took and the pleasure he gave by this exhibition. It is no light work to run a show of this sort, and it has provided a most interesting finish to the Kashmir Season.

Kashmir is, at the present season especially, full of romantic beauty and inspiration. I need therefore no excuse for sending you the following tender little tale, which has been given me by a young writer. It was inspired by a moonlight visit to the Dhal Lake, and by the strange little islet of Three Chenars therein; and will appeal not only to those who love the happy valley, but to those who only know it by reputation:—

THE ISLET OF THREE CHENARS.

Many thousands of miles away, in the heart of the grandest mountains in the world, there lies an enchanted lake filled with the deep, blue, waters of memory: in some places the water is choked with all kinds of weeds, called oblivion, and the poor people who have to live in the midst of them forget everything they say or do as it is over. Sometimes, when there is a war or great sickness, the waters rise above the weeds of oblivion: then the wretched inhabitants suddenly remember a lifetime of things said and done and it is too much for them: they sink down and are drowned with the waters of memory singing in their ears.

Now the other people who are bound to live on little islands surrounded with clear water can never forget anything all their lives; so when the waters rise they only have to think of the present and lay themselves gently on the top of the water and float back to the world they love and can never forget. One moonlit night, three human beings, who loved each other very much, went gliding into the lake. They were all young and two were very happy; the third couldn't be more than outwardly happy because he had promised the power that governed his life that he would not show his love to the one of those two whom he loved with all his great strength. She already thought him cold, nay, even faithless, and wounded his sore heart with many a bitter word said in careless jest; but not one of the three could be unkind on that still autumn night.

Slowly he guided the shining boat with its precious burden—the "she" he loved and the boy, her brother—to a wee island, made by a king of long ago, a beautiful soft green throne. There they rested, wondering at the glory of the moon and listening to the sighing of the many who live amongst the entangled weeds of oblivion until they sank into a sweet, charmed sleep. ° ° ° It became dark and a little breeze swept by singing a sad, sad, chant.° ° ° The moon came out again: the three beings were gone from human sight; in their stead young trees, fresh and green, stood whispering in the night. He felt the change and rejoiced at the thought of being ever at her side never to part—never! He opened his eyes and the breeze whispered "You cannot forget, never forget; you promised, promised, promised." Then he saw the two whispering together, always whispering, and they were on one side, comforting each other while he, he was alone, and they couldn't forget.

It is a hundred years later, ah! weary years, the three are still on the Island throne: she and the boy still comfort each other; but he has sent his graceful boughs away from them; he dare not look for he cannot forget. Sometimes on a moonlight night he hears them whispering and longs to join, but the brilliant little messengers that fish in the waters of memory through all time, sit with watchful eyes and sigh, "Your promise, your promise, you can never forget."

V. O.

DEATH OF VIRARAGHAVACHARIAR.

Late Proprietor of the "Hindu."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

I regret to have to record the death, on Saturday at Attur near Chingleput, of Mr. M. Viraraghava Chariar who for nearly three decades was one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian Community in Southern India. He was one of the founders of the *Hindu* established as a weekly in 1878 and devoted his untiring energy and talent for its organisation so as to bring that paper to the front ranks of Native Indian journalism. As a publicist he was intimately associated with every movement, not merely in South India, but throughout India he had for his object the material and political advancement of his countrymen. He was a most active worker in the cause of the Congress. Viraraghava Chariar sold the *Hindu* about 18 months ago and practically retired from public life. Since his retirement he was in poor health and during the last two months was staying for the benefit of his health at Attur. He was 49 years of age. His untimely death will be deeply mourned throughout Southern India where he was held in high esteem.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

The Betting Bill.

KANAKA DEPUTATION.

SEAMEN'S WAGES FIXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 19.

STATE DEBTS.

THE Federal Treasurer could not understand how Mr. Bent has contrived to mix up the proposal to have a referendum with reference to the ability of the Commonwealth, to take over the whole, and not part, of the State debts, with the matters that are to come before the conference of State Premiers, Treasurers and leader of Opposition. "My opinion is," said Sir John Forrest yesterday, "that what the State Treasurers really want to object to is our asking the people for power, before 1910, to raise special duties, which as far as this Government is concerned will be spent in old age pensions. The taking over of the debts is not the trouble. They want us to continue the system by which we hand over to them £3 out of every £4 we raise. The question is whether, by this Special Duties Bill introduced by Mr. Deakin, we do an injury to the States or not. We do not think we do. Everybody is in favor of old age pensions, and we shall relieve several of the States of the sums they now spend on pensions. After 1910, we are free to do as we please, so the Special Duties Bill is really only necessary for the period between now and 1910. The matter is one for the people to decide. If the people decide against the proposal at the referendum, we must wait until the end of 1910, when the Braddon clause period will end."

THE BETTING BILL.

In the Legislative Assembly on Friday, the Chief Secretary, Sir Samuel Gillott, moved the second reading of the Gambling Suppression Bill. He said it contained a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the gambling mania which obtained throughout the State in every section of the community. Gambling had been very much on the increase of late years. The Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, had recently stated that £2,000,000 had been sent out of that colony in one year for gambling; and in New South Wales a bill to repress the evil had just been introduced. The royal commission of the House of Lords, three or four years ago had gone fully into the gambling question, and one of its conclusions was that, while it would be impossible to stop betting altogether, the best method to reduce it was to localise it as far as possible on racecourses. Gambling was responsible for the ruin of many lives. Hundreds of people were following racing every day, and such an evil called for a remedy. The Legislature could minimise the evil. They did not propose to prohibit betting on racecourses, but if they prohibited it in other places, they would minimise the evil to a great extent.

Mr. Wilkins: You make provision for the select few and shut the poor out.

The Chief Secretary said that no distinction was made between rich and poor. The bill did not make it legal to bet on a racecourse but it did not prohibit such betting.

Mr. Warde: You propose to make 5/6 sweeps illegal?

The Chief Secretary said they were simply exempted from the operation of the act. The object of the bill was to put down a practice which prevailed at Flemington of drawing a number of sweeps at one time. That was a practice that led to fraud. The Government did not say that a man could not go into more than one sweep, but they said he should not go into half a dozen sweeps all drawn at the one time.

The second reading was ultimately agreed to.

ANOTHER ABANDONED PROJECT.

It is doubtful if the country will hear anything more of the appointment of a Minister of Labor—one of the surprise packets of Mr. Bent's budget speech. Before any addition to the Ministry could be made there would have to be an amendment of the constitution. The latter provides for eight salaried Ministers, and if any alteration were to be effected in the number it could be done only by a special bill, carried by a statutory majority of Parliament, and assented to by the King. Bills to amend the constitution are matters that require delicate consideration, and the Ministry has quite enough trouble on hand at present without tinkering with the sacred foundations of representative government. Nothing more will be heard of the matter during the present Parliament. The announcement was only another of Mr. Bent's singular methods of creating a stage effect.

At the same time the Bent Ministry requires stiffening, for it contains a considerable amount of limp material. If this starching process were seriously undertaken, there would be no further talk about appointing an additional Minister. It is obvious that at least one member of the Cabinet has long passed the age of usefulness, and that years and infirmities have incapacitated him from the active work of administration. He practically does nothing, has in fact nothing to do; seldom or never brings forward a bill, all his work in the House being done for him by his colleagues. In his administrative duty his physical deterioration is constantly remarked, and even his best friends admit that the Minister, much as he is respected by members should make way for a younger and more vigorous man. If he could be induced to retire, and a more energetic personality brought into the Cabinet, the portfolios of Public Works and Labor could then be amalgamated These two departments are the complement of one another. Their combination should, in ordinary circumstances, follow as a matter of course. What more convenient than that the department which is looking for work should be joined with that which controls the supply? The Premier will do well if he makes this conjunction under the control of a wise, a capable and an active administrator.

A KANAKA DEPUTATION.

The news of the arrival in Melbourne of a kanaka deputation, has excited great interest amongst Federal politicians, and steps are already being taken by Conservatives to make political capital out of the visit to the seat of Government. The deputation consists of Harry Tonga, President, and Alick Mallicoola, a committee man of the Pacific Islanders' Association, a kanaka body promoted by certain politicians, planters, philanthropists and religious folk at Mackay, in Queensland. They have brought a petition which has the adhesion of 426 of their brother Pacific Islanders who desire the impossible—*viz.*, permission to remain in Australia, to take up Crown lands in Queensland, and to be admitted to the franchise *via* nationalisation. Both the men are good types of the best of their race, and show by their knowledge of English a capacity for a measure of civilisation. Whether the Prime Minister will be able to include them and those they represent under the exemption certificate clauses of the new bill recently circulated is a matter of administration to be judged on its merits. Mr. Deakin has also pledged himself to administer with humanity and consideration the deportation powers he is delegating to certain Queensland officials. Though the petition of the deputation carries matters no further than they were before its presentation, the Prime Minister will accord Messrs. Tonga and Mallicoola an interview.

DEPORTATION OF KANAKAS.

An interview took place yesterday between the Prime Minister and Mr. M. King, Private Secretary to the British High Commissioner in the Pacific in connection with the deportation of kanakas, which commences next month. Mr. King was able to give Mr. Deakin, a good deal of information about the conditions of life now prevailing on the islands to which kanakas are to be returned, and he also gave an assurance of hearty co-operation on the part of the High Commissioner and of Mr. Woodford, the British Resident in the Solomon Islands, in the efforts to secure the peaceful repatriation of the Polynesian labourers. Mr. Deakin declined to make any detailed statement with regard to the interview, but, referring to the work of deportation generally, he said that, pending the acceptance of a tender for the conveyance of the islanders from the Commonwealth, the transport arrangements which were ordinarily carried out by the Queensland Government would be continued. An Order in Council has been issued dealing with Pacific Island labourers who may be at large at the latter end of this year. Provision is made that if an officer reasonably supposes a kanaka not to be employed under an agreement, he may issue a summons directing him to appear before a justice of the peace, and if he does not answer the summons, a warrant may be issued for his arrest. Then, on proof being given that he is not employed under agreement an order may be made for his deportation

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

It will be learned with satisfaction that the conference between representatives of the Australasian Steamship Owners' Federation and the executive council of the Federated Seamen's Union of Australasia, which has been sitting for the purpose of settling the basis of a new agreement as to the wages to be paid seamen, and also the conditions of working, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The new agreement was finally adopted on Saturday, and was signed by Mr. David Hunker, chairman, and Mr. C. M. M'Donald, secretary, on behalf of the Steamship Owners' Federation, and by Senator R. S. Guthrie, president, and Mr. Arthur Cooper, secretary, on behalf of the Federated Seamen's Union.

The principal points in the new agreement are—A general increase in the wages of seamen of 10/ a month, thus bringing the scale of pay up to what it was in 1902, before the reduction took place; the appointment of a committee, consisting of representatives of the owners and the union, to settle any disputes which may arise as to the manning of any new vessels coming to the Australian coast for the first time—this "manning committee" to decide the disputed question as to the number of stokehole hands to be employed on the steamers Bingera and Riverina; the new agreement to be for six months, and if continued after that period to be subject to a three months' notice on either side.

POLITENESS AND COURTESY.

The question was recently raised by a press correspondent as to whether sufficient attention was paid in the State schools to training in politeness and courtesy. The writer was prompted to raise the question owing to the want of consideration shown to women and children in the crowds that assembled to take the train at Spencer-street to the Agricultural Show. The Director of Education, Mr. Tate, says he takes a mild exception to the special singling out of State scholars for this comment. The need for the systematic practice of courtesy has been recognised by educationalists, and the "School Paper" contains abundant examples of lessons bearing on the subject. In addition to this a special courtesy number of the "School Paper" was supplied to all State school-children last April. That the children are taught self-control and polite behavior is surely evidence, says Mr. Tate, by their demeanor at the exhibition now in progress. In his opinion the best exhibit to be seen on the opening day and at the evening concerts was the spectacle of from 2,000 to 3,000 children sitting quietly and steadily throughout a long performance, and prepared to yield obedience to the direction of the teachers in charge. The steadiness and quietness of the children had won golden opinions from all of the influential visitors who had spoken to him on the subject.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The period of twelve months' grace allowed factory owners to abate the smoke nuisance, as well as the three months' extra consideration given by the City Council, has now expired, and Alderman Ham indicated at the meeting of the City Council, yesterday that the health committee would shortly be obliged to institute prosecutions. In a number of cases the necessary machinery has been installed or is about to be, but in others, despite the time allowance and the serving of notice, no steps have yet been taken to comply with requirements. While the City Council is acting energetically in this pure air crusade, its efforts are to a large extent discounted by the laxity of South Melbourne and other neighbouring municipalities. A remarkable feature of the whole subject is that commercial men should need to be compelled to adopt anti-smoke stoking machinery, for it has been proved to be not only preventive of smoke, but also so saving in coal consumption that it is estimated to pay for itself with about three years' use.

A.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

Further consideration was given to letters from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government notifications on the plague administration of the city.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta had on the former occasion moved that the correspondence be recorded and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to represent to Government that the plague administration of the city should now be handed over to the Corporation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha had seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola speaking on the subject observed that it would be desirable in the interests of the city that they should not go at the present moment to Government to ask them to place the plague administrations under the Corporation's control and in their charge. The Corporation had made representations on the subject to the Local Government and the Government of India from both of whom they had received the reply to the effect that the Government did not see their way to make any contribution whatsoever towards the Corporations' expenditure under that head. It was in August last that the Corporation decided to go to the Secretary of State with a representation asking for justice at his hands in the matter of contributions from Government to the Corporation, towards plague expenditure. That was the last recourse open to them by which to press their claims on the attention of the Imperial Government. All that he asked the Corporation to do was to wait till a reply had been received to the representation made to the Secretary of State. Though the resolution asking the President to make representation to the Secretary of State was passed so early as in August 1905, that is fourteen months ago, the representation had not yet gone to the Secretary of State. Had the representation been sent at the time they would have by now received the reply, which would have guided them in their future course. He could not understand what possible harm could result if they decided to wait say for six months. After that period they would be in a position to make a stronger claim for the contribution. If they passed Sir Pheroshah's motion they would prejudice their chance of getting a substantial contribution from Government. They might accept Sir Pheroshah's proposition in case they received an unfavourable reply to the representation to the Secretary of State. He moved the amendment that the papers be simply recorded.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the amendment.

Further discussion ensued on the subject. The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta replying to the discussion cited the whole history of the question of plague expenditure since the plague infection broke out. He quoted Municipal and Government resolutions passed from time to time and how on those occasions the Corporation insisted on having the plague administration under their charge and control. He pointed out to them the Corporation's difficulty in the Government of India incurring an absolute and indefinite liability in the matter. It was perfectly true that the ordinary expenditure on infectious and dangerous diseases was a liability on the Corporation. What they all along said was this: that Bombay was a city so situated that its Municipal plague expenditure was conducted in reference to more than local matters. Therefore its imperial position and its imperial expenditure, which it had to incur, demanded that the Government of India should recognize its expenses as such and recognize its claim on the imperial exchequer. He had repeated times out of number in the Legislative Council the reason why this Municipality could justly and equitably demand contributions from Government towards its plague expenditure. That reason was that Bombay was a city where plague expenditure was to be conducted with reference to various matters other than local matters. Government was not responsible for the plague administration. They had made the Municipal Commissioner responsible for it, who would not inform the Corporation what preventive steps he was taking as the Plague Commissioner and how the Corporation's money was spent. This had been done for the last few years. Had not the time come that the Corporation should take the plague administration under their control and decide how the ratepayers money was to be spent in the best possible way? Bombay was a city from which the Government of India collected all its custom revenue. The revenue went to the provincial exchequer. But that revenue would be seriously affected if Bombay did not take the measures which ensured foreign traders that they could safely come here and engage themselves in commerce with Bombay. After some further remarks he maintained that by passing his proposition they would not in any way prejudice the claim set forth in the representation to the Secretary of State, which representation was a mere forlorn hope.

The amendment was put to the vote but was lost while Sir Pheroshah's original proposition was carried. The Corporation then adjourned.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE INSURANCE MILLIONS.

The Big Rand Deep Deal Lately.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

In connection with the struggle for the control of the New York Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, general counsel to the International Policy-holders' Committee, has just issued a long statement to the newspapers. Mr. Untermeyer has been in London and is now in Paris, working on behalf of the Committee. He contends that if the great significance of the forthcoming election to the boards of the two companies were generally appreciated the struggle to wrest their control from the Wall-street and Standard Oil influences would command universal attention. As to this, he says:—"The two companies have the control of 1,300 millions of dollars (£260,000,000 sterling) of convertible assets, most of which is centred in Wall-street. If the present rate of increase is maintained they will have 3,000 million dollars in ten years (£600,000,000). These vast founds have been used for the purpose of controlling the securities and money markets. Through the use of them a few men who manipulate the funds have been able to create 'tight' money, 'easy' money, 'bull" markets, and 'bear' markets at their will. The Policyholders' Committee has now nominated candidates for both companies. No one of the sixty men thus nominated has any connection or affiliation with Wall-street. Their purpose is not only to oust the directors connected with the old administration who are candidates for re-election, but pre-eminently to take the insurance business out of Wall-street, and to distribute and invest these funds, so far as possible, in the States and countries from which they are drawn, and in that way to avert the peril to the country and to the financial world that may result from the continued concentration of these vast accumulations in the hands of a few men for speculative purposes."

It appears that these two great New York offices have more than 200,000 policy-holders in Europe, and a ballot will be made of all the policy-holders whose addresses have been obtained on October 18. Policy-holders may vote either directly by post or by proxy, but the Policy-holders' Committee advises direct voting. The ballot closes on December 18. Mr. Untermeyer charges the companies with resorting to various devices to mislead the policy-holders—amongst others, the placing and retaining on the mutual administration "ticket" of four of the prominent names on the policy-holder's ticket, although all four of the candidates have repudiated such nomination and have refused to serve with any of the old management. Another device to which he refers is the filing on September 18, in the interests of the existing administration, of a "blind" ticket, which, he says, "is intended to draw votes from the policy-holder's ticket, and which the administration has called the 'fusion' ticket. It consists of fifteen names taken from the administration ticket, fifteen names from the policy-holder's ticket, and the other six names consisting of agents and of Charles E. Hughes, the counsel for the Armstrong Committee, and Mr. Thomas B. Wanamaker. Mr. Hughes has repudiated the use of his name, and Mr. Wanamaker is expected to do the same." There is to be an international conference of representatives of European policy-holders in Paris on September 25 to formulate a plan of campaign for the approaching elections.

Forty years ago Southern Patagonia was one of the last places in the world from which a substantial increase in our supplies of wool would have been expected. Down to the time of Darwin all explorers agreed about the sterility of the soil and the inhospitable nature of the climate, which seemed to be made up of mists, rain, hail, snow, and almost continuous gales. Nevertheless a few enterprising pastoralists, mostly Britons, began to settle there, and they have so prospered that now there are exported from Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, about 40,000 bales of useful combing, quarter-bred, and half-bred wool. During the last decade the breed of sheep and the classification of the wool have been so much improved that these exports have become very popular with users, and are keenly competed for by home and Continental buyers at the London auctions. A correspondent gives us some particulars of the rise of this industry. One of the earliest settlers put sheep on Elizabeth Island, in the Straits of Megellan, and when this place was fully stocked he transferred his surplus sheep to the mainland. One owner has now 120,000 sheep on 90,000 acres in Patagonia, and, more surprising still, a further 150,000 sheep on 120,000 acres in Tierra del Fugo; whilst an other firm is said to have 600,000 sheep in Tierra del Fuego. The correspondent writes:—"These are big figures, but a man who only owns 10,000 sheep in this region is considered a small farmer." Although occasionally heavy losses are sustained from winter snowstorms, the sheep are increasing rapidly and, owing to the high prices paid for cross-bred wools during the past few years, the owners are very prosperous.

The position of the American money market has a very important bearing at present upon the course of cotton values. The fact that money is exceedingly tight in New York and the further fact that notwithstanding this a bull campaign in stocks and shares is in progress in Wall-street seem to make it very unlikely that funds will be available for any considerable bull speculation in cotton. Writing from New York on September 8 Mr. Henry Clews says:—"This week has witnessed exorbitant rates for money, and the end is not yet in sight. We are just entering upon a period of unusual trade activity while the country's crops are large, and will make a greater demand upon the banks than usual during the marketing season. Nevertheless, we enter the crop moving period with a surplus reserve of only dol. 2,800,000, which is very much below the usual level at this date. The showing would be much worse were it not that manipulation conceals the real facts, for the reserve was only maintained by an artificial contraction of over dols. 7,000,000 in loans and an increase of our borrowings in Europe. And yet, in spite of these conditions, our market leaders seem bent on forcing an active bull campaign, with a confidence and audacity that is astonishing when judged by ordinary standards. What is the basis of this confidence, and what is the meaning of such boldness in movement? Why cannot these astute gentlemen wait until monetary conditions are more favourable a few months hence?"

The answer to the first of these questions appears to be that a good harvest and continued business activity are now practically assured. Successful companies are increasing their dividend distribution, and others are coming into the dividend-paying list, thereby justifying a higher range of market values and bringing about a closer correspondence between such values and the rates for time money. The explanation of the boldness of the stock market leaders in forcing a bull movement in spite of the high rates for money is, according to Mr. Clews, their anxiety to lessen their holdings and distribute them while the public is tempted by prospects of increased returns. They cannot wait for a few months until the crop-moving demands are satisfied because they fear to miss their market. "Within two months the elections will be in full swing and public optimism may be less prevalent. At any rate, a series of questions are ahead, pending the solution of which they would rather sell stocks, especially when they afford such magnificent profits. Present high prices alone are ample inducements for selling by many who have held stocks since the low level of several years ago. One thing at least is certain; that is, that the big holders are gradually selling and that stocks are steadily passing from strong into weaker hands." The deals and rumours of deals with which Wall-street has been agitated this week are well-tried expedients for creating an atmosphere favourable to the letting-in of the public and the getting-out of the great financiers.

"Do you stretch?" said the young woman who had come to look after a "general's" place. She said this when she had decided that everything else seemed to be satisfactory, and that she would graciously accept the situation. "Do I stretch," answered madame; "what do you mean?" "Oh," came the explanation, "do you all stretch for the things at table, or should I have to wait? If you stretch, I'll take the place—not if you don't."

COLOMBO HARBOUR COLLISION.

The Judicial Enquiry.

AN ANCHOR THAT WOULD NOT WEIGH.

The judicial enquiry into the cause of the collision between the s.s. "Somali" and s.s. "Delta," commenced on Tuesday before Mr. F. R. Dias, the Additional District Judge of Colombo.

The Nautical Assessors were: Captain Jackson Jones (Flagstaff), Capt. J. C. Whitley (Walker, Sons & Co.), and Mr. W. Boak Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co.) Mr. C. M. Fernando, Crown Counsel, with Mr. Maartensz, Crown Counsel, instructed by Mr. H. Van Cuylenburg, Crown Proctor, appeared for the Principal Collector of Customs.

Mr. R. H. Morgan, instructed by Mr. P. S. Cooke, appeared for the Chief Officer of the "Somali"—Mr. A. L. Hughes.

Mr. Elliott appeared for Mr. Green, Pilot, and contended that he could not be considered a party. His client merely appeared as a witness.

Mr. Menzies, the Chief Engineer, the Second Engineer and others noticed appeared in person.

Mr. C. M. Fernando then told the story of the collision which occurred on the early morning of the 26th July. The "Delta" was safely moored near buoy No. 10. The "Somali" came to Colombo in the early hours of the morning. She waited outside the harbour till boarded by the pilot. She was brought into harbour dead slow to be moored alongside buoy No. 11. She passed on the port side of No. 12 buoy. The ship was answering the helm, and it was taking the same position in regard to buoy No. 11, as the "Delta" had taken up in regard to buoy No. 10. The pilot gave the order to stop the port engine and full speed astern with the starboard engine. The effect of this order was to turn the ship with her nose towards the buoy. The order was transmitted from the bridge to the engine-room, and one of the questions to be decided was whether, judging from subsequent results, the order was carried out in the engine-room or not. What was done in the engine-room had an effect contrary to what would have resulted if the pilot's order had been obeyed. The ship began somehow to run on towards the "Delta." The pilot thinking something was wrong, gave the order at a point B on the plan to drop the starboard anchor. The Captain would swear that

THE ORDER WAS SHOUTED REPEATEDLY

at the point B, but the anchor was dropped only at a point C when the vessel was a few fathoms from the "Delta." The Chief Officer's story was that the order was given at the point C near the "Delta!" and that the anchor was dropped within fifteen seconds. The chief officer had further stated that he got orders from the pilot when the latter came on board to get ready the port anchor. But whichever anchor had been dropped it did not matter. If there was any delay in carrying out the order given at the point B whichever anchor was to be dropped, that delay caused the collision. The point was to be decided where was the blame to be attached—the bridge or the forecastle. According to the chief officer, the pilot and the captain saw the ship approaching the "Delta," but did not give the order to drop anchor till a few fathoms from the "Delta." On the other hand the chief officer would have the Court believe that he saw the vessel approaching the "Delta" and yet did nothing.

The following were the questions to be decided by the Court:—

(1) Was an order given from the bridge to drop the starboard anchor when the ship was more or less in position B in plan, abreast of buoy 11, and was there a delay of 1 minute in letting go any anchor, or

(2) Was no order as to anchoring given till the ship had reached position C in plan more or less near to "Delta" and till a collision was practically inevitable?—and was the delay in letting go the anchor only 15 seconds?

(3) Was the order full speed astern with the starboard engine at point A in plan actually executed in the engine room?—or was the engine put ahead instead of astern?

(4) If so, can the responsibility for doing so, be fixed on any person, and on whom?

(5) Was the "Somali" going dead slow as she came up to her intended moorings and after passing them, as the Captain and Pilot allege, or was there too much way on her when she was at a distance of some 60 feet from the "Delta," as the Chief Officer alleges? If there was too much way on her, then was this due to the starboard engine being put ahead instead of astern?

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Albert George Cubitt—Captain of the s.s. "Somali" —deposed that on the 26th July, he arrived in Colombo at 1 a. m., and signalled for a pilot. He got the signal that pilots were engaged, and he then cruised about till a pilot arrived. The pilot, Mr. Green, arrived on board at 3-40 a.m. about a mile off. The witness was on the bridge then. When the pilot came, the ship was at dead stop. The vessel was given in charge of the pilot. At 3-40, he gave the order "full speed ahead" both engines. The next order was given at 3-48, when about half-a-mile out of the harbour. The order was "slow" at both ends. The next order was at 3-54, when about 100 yards of the breakwater. The order was "dead slow." It was impossible for him to say whether the order was attended to. At 3-57 they were about 200 feet from the buoy. Shortly after the pilot gave the order "stop port engine starboad engine full speed astern." The intention was to turn the ship's head towards No. 11 buoy. That was a prefectly correct order to give. Between 3-57 and 3-58, the turning of the ship stopped. If the previous orders had been carried out, it would have accelerated the turning, and helped the speed of the ship. At 3-58 she had stopped turning, and the vessel was still going ahead. The order was then given to let fall the starboard anchor and full speed astern both engines. That was when the ship was abreast of the buoy. He did not hear the anchor go down, and the order was repeated, both by the witness and the Pilot, who shouted asking why the anchor did not go. If the anchor had been dropped at B on the plan, the vessel could not have collided with the "Delta." When the anchor was dropped at C on plan, they were nearer the "Delta" than to their buoy. There is 750 feet between the buoys, but when the vessels are moored, there is only about 700 feet apart. It was the Chief Officer's duty to have the anchor ready to be dropped, as soon as an order was given From the time the order was given to the time the anchor dropped, there was one minute. It was during that minute that he heard the hammering. When the anchor was going they found that it was

THE WRONG ANCHOR GOING

—the port anchor. Then they were at point C. The order to let go the starboard anchor was shouted and shouted again. That was never done, and the starboard never went down till they struck the "Delta at 4 a.m.—only one minute's interval occurred between the dropping of the anchor and the collision. When they struck the "Delta" they saw a lighter alongside the "Delta" but he saw no lighter on the starboard side of the "Somali." The "Somali" struck the "Delta" amidship. The damage to the "Somali" showed that the vessel was slanting to port. Interval was about two minutes, that would have recovered 600 feet. Dead slow would be going two to three knots. When an anchor was ordered to be let go, it should be dropped within five seconds in the ordinary course. The witness has been a Captain since 1893, and has been at sea for 36 years. In his opinion, when the vessel was brought into the harbour she was not going faster than she should. In his opinion, the first order had not been carried out, as the vessel did not respond to the movements he would have expected if the order had been executed. This was only an inference from the absence of the movements expected.

In answer to Mr. Elliott, the witness said it was the Chief Officer's duty to have the anchor ready to be dropped. He knew that had been done. The Chief Officer should be prepared to let go either anchor as soon as he received that order. Their slip was a new one and handy—only five years old. She was fully loaded. If the Pilot's orders had been fully carried out, there would have been no collision.

In answer to Mr. Van Langenberg, the witness said that the Pilot service was compulsory in Colombo harbour. The Pilots were paid by Government. When an order was given to the engine-room, he had to take it on trust that the order had been carried out. He asked, directly after they were berthed in No. 7 berth, from the Chief Officer as to the delay in letting go the port anchor. He said that the sail-maker had not taken the pin out. He did not deny the delay. As to the starboard anchor, he said he could not let it go, as it was right over a lighter in which people were sleeping. The witness asked for an enquiry and his words were that if there was to be an enquiry it should be held at once.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morgan, the witness said that he heard the Chief Officer shouting that the ship had too much weigh. Almost simultaneously he gave the order, as stated, to reverse the engine, It was at 3-58, the Chief Officer called out. The anchor was dropped at 5-59, and the collision occurred at 4. In ordinary cases the order to "stand by" is given before ordering the anchor to be dropped, but it was not after the "stand by" order that the pin is removed. In his opinion the pin should have been removed from both the anchors, when there was the probability of requiring the anchor being dropped. The sail-maker was the person whose duty it was to remove the pin, and drop the anchor.

The Captain said that the day previous everything was ready for the letting down of the anchor. The Chief Officer came to the bridge and asked the pilot what anchor he was to use that night. The pilot told him that he wanted the port anchor ready. It was customary to have pin in the anchor till the moment it became likely for the anchor to be used Otherwise the pin would be left in the anchor, for if the anchor were to fall off it would bring serious results. Ordinarily, the command

"STAND BY ANCHOR"

would be given when the necessity was apparent for lowering it. Witness did not think that this order should be waited for, to remove the pin. It may be that in this case the order "stand by anchor" was being waited for before removing the pin. In repeating the order to drop the Starboard anchor he did not repeat the word "Starboard" each time. If the chief officer said that he did not hear the word "Starboard" he would not dispute the fact. All he could say was that called out "Starboard the anchor," and the man whose business it was would have passed the word on to the forecastle. Witness could not say that he heard him pass the word on; the man had not a very strong voice and was placed midway between the bridge and the forecastle.

Mr. Morgan having closed his cross-examination, Mr. H. J. C. Pereira re-examined the witness. The latter stated that he had not mean to suggest that the chief officer wilfully disobeyed the order. He was convinced that the chief officer acted in good faith.

At this stage Mr. Pereira contended that another point for adjudication was whether the pilot's bringing in the vessel at the start at full speed was not an error. According to the chief officer this was the cause of the collision, his theory being that the speed was so great that even the full-speed astern could not be effected. Mr. Pereira went on to say that the chief engineer produced a book which showed that this was the first time the pilot ordered the vessel full-speed ahead.

Mr. Pereira: Do you think the pilot might have taken a safer course?

The Captain: Having thought over the matter, I think he might have come between the two buoys, but I do not pit my opinion against an expert of the harbour.

Mr. A. L. Hughes, Chief Officer of the "Somali" was examined by Mr. C. M. Fernando. He said the pilot on coming on board told him to get ready the port anchor and the starboard hawser. Both anchors were ready at that time. The pins were in the anchors. The pins were never removed till they got the "stand by" order, for if the pins were out, a blow from a boot might send the anchor overboard.

It was his duty to see that the pins had not stuck: at 3-40 he had done so. He pulled the pins out and replaced them. The vessel passed the breakwater at six knots an hour. From where he was he could hear orders addressed to him, more or less clearly; when they used the megophone he could hear them distinctly. Six hundred feet from the "Delta" he hailed the bridge to say that he thought there was too much weigh on the ship. A minute later he got an order to let go the anchor. During that minute he saw the vessel going on towards the "Delta" and realised that a collision was imminent.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The enquiry was resumed on Wednesday when the Chief Officer continuing his evidence said: In fifteen seconds he let the anchor go. When he hailed the bridge, if they gave the order promptly to drop both anchors, even that would not have saved the collision as the ship had too much weigh on. In other words, the ship would have made the 650 feet with both anchors down.

Continuing to answer questions from his counsel, the Chief Officer said that if he heard the order to drop the starboard anchor he would have had to shift his men from the port anchor to the starboard anchor. That would have taken about twenty seconds—the sailmaker was certain to have fallen over two chains in crossing over, and that would have delayed him. (Laughter.) Witness was positive that he heard only the word "anchor;" he never heard the word "starboard" or "port." The vessel had never entered port at six knots an hour before.

After he dropped the port anchor he received the order to drop the starboard anchor. Just then they were almost on the "Delta." Had he dropped the starboard anchor it would have gone into the lighter referred to. They were so close to the lighter that he was able to peep down into it and see the men who were sleeping in it. Barring the fact that there was this lighter, the dropping of the anchor would in no case have done any good, for they were on the "Delta" when he got the order.

Cross examined witness remembered the Captain asking him why he dropped the wrong anchor. His reply to the Captain was that he let go the anchor he was ordered to.

Examined by Mr. H. J. C. Pereira (for the P. & O. Company), witness stated that this was the first time, in his experience of fifteen years, in which a ship was brought into Colombo Harbour at a speed of six knots. The danger was that by giving her a full speed for eight minutes she would gather up a weigh of eleven knots an hour. In consequence, she would keep up that speed for some time, in spite of the engines slowing down. Order to Go Dead Slow would not have the same effect as if the vessel originally came in at a slow speed. If the port engine were stopped at the point where the alleged order was given, and the full-speed astern with starboard engine carried out,

THE COLLISION WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

The shock would have been lessened. The speed they were going at was sufficient to cut through the "Delta." Full speed for eight minutes would have brought the vessel from the place where she was boarded by the pilot to about a couple of hundred feet from the breakwater.

Robert Henderson—called by Mr Fernando—deposed that he was the sailmaker on board the "Somali." When the ship comes to port it was his duty to drop the anchor. He had to knock the tumbler off. As they came into harbour, they made the necessary preparations. They got everything ready by daylight. They put the anchor ready. On this occasion the Chief Officer had the preparations done—as the witness was not up. As they came in to port he had to wait at the anchor till they got the order "stand by" and then "let go." While they waited, it was only when they got the order to "stand by" that they took the pin out, and never before. Sometimes at an emergency they got the order let go without the stand by, and then they took out the pin and let the anchor go. They always waited for the "stand by" order before they took off the pin. If the ship was going dead slow to its berth, he would take out the safety pin and await the order "let go." He remembered the morning of the collision. He thought that ship was to be moored to No. 11 buoy. That morning he did not remember having got the order when the ship came abreast of the buoy. Between the bridge and the witness there was a man at the forecastle head to pass the orders. When he got the order, the ship was very close to the Delta, about 1-2 minute before collisions. That was to let go the anchor. That was the first order he got. They were then about half-a-ship—about 225 ft.—from the Delta. The order was let go anchor. It was a voice from the Bridge. Even if he had heard "starboard anchor" there would have been no time for him to go to the other side and let go that anchor before the collision. It took about 10 seconds for him to let go the anchor after he received the order. During that time he was easing the pin as it had got jammed. When he got the order, he hammered the pin. The usual way to remove the pin was by the finger. He tried it; but when it failed, he touch the pin with the hammer twice, and then took it out by the hand. Then he knocked the tumbler off and

LET GO THE ANCHOR.

The witness remembered giving evidence before Mr. Thorpe two days after—on the 28th July. He had then not time to consider the matter—to consider the time and the distance, &c. Since then he had fully considered the matter about the time. He had not consulted, anybody. He did not consult the Chief Officer. He was surprised that the Chief Officer had not spoken to him since then. He had no word with him. The witness believed the order was for the port anchor. As regards the time it was a mistake for him to have stated a minute or two, instead of ten seconds. At that enquiry he said it was 225 feet and not 450 feet as recorded then. He was confused and gave the evidence hurriedly.

In answer to Mr. VanLangenberg the witness said he used to get the order to let go the anchor from the Chief Officer, but if he heard the order from the bridge to the Chief Officer, he would not wait till it was repeated by the Chief Officer. He knew Duckmanton, a Quarter-Master. The witness did not hear him shout out the order though he was on duty to repeat the orders. The witness heard the order shouted from the bridge. He did not hear anyone from the forecastle shout out "all right," at the order. The Chief Officer was there at the stern, and the witness was about 12 feet from him. The Chief Officer was further away from the bridge than the witness. His impression was that he heard "anchor" clearly, but

NOTHING ABOUT "STARBOARD" OR "PORT."

He took it to mean "port anchor." Before the witness let go the anchor, the Chief Officer said to him "let go the anchor." Before he discovered the Pin was Jammed, he had not used the hammer. He touched the pin when he received the order "let go anchor." Earlier in the day he had not touched that pin. It was his duty to try the pin when going to a station. The pins of both the anchors had to be seen, but he had tried neither that day. In the ordinary course the pin was always loose in the socket, but one way of jamming the pin was by hitting the tumbler with the pin on. The witness could not say when he first used the hammer if he hit the tumbler with the pin. When he first tried to remove the pin by hand, he had not used his hammer. Just on the pin there was a rim, and the pin might be jammed by the vibrations of the ship. If the pin was turned the wrong way, it might be somewhat jammed so as to prevent it being removed by the hand. He used his hammer for the first time when he found the pin jammed. His object was to ease the pin, so as to enable him to get it out by hand. When he hit the pin, he could not say whether he tapped the pin or the tumbler as it was dark. He gave only two or three taps and then the pin was eased, and he pulled it out. It was still dark. He then struck twice on the tumbler with the hammer, and the anchor dropped. When thus engaged the Chief Officer came to hurry the witness. He asked the witness whether he had hammered the tumbler with the pin, and he replied he had not.

SHIPS ENTRIES SCRATCHED OUT.

Humphry Charles Buller examined by Mr Fernando said: He was the Fourth Officer of the ship. He was with the Captain at the time of the collision, on the bridge. He transmitted the orders. They were: the first after the Pilot boarded was: full speed ahead at 3-40. Next was: slow speed at 3-48. The vessel was then ¾-of-a-mile out of the entrance to the harbour. At 3-54 the order was given "dead slow." Vessel was about half-a-ship's length out of the harbour. The next order at 3-57 was "full speed astern starboard and stop port engine." This was when abreast of their buoy. When the vessel entered the harbour, the speed was about six knots an hour; when passing the buoy about four knots. That was not dead slow, but slow; dead slow would be about two knots an hour. According to the Log Book the ship should have been going dead slow at that time. As regards the speed he was now speaking on recollection and not from any notes. Two days after collision, he gave evidence before Mr Thorpe, but now having had longer time for consideration his recollection now was better. What he meant was that he had had a longer time to consider the incidents.

Mr C M Fernando pointed out to the witness that he had stated to Mr Thorpe that on nearing the "Delta" she was going dead slow.

Witness: I meant the engines were going dead slow.

Mr Fernando: Oh "she" meant the engines

In answer to Mr Elliott he said the Pilot's order to let go the starboard anchor was a perfectly correct order. The only light the witness had on the bridge was the telegraph light. He was also busy making notes on the book. His duty was confined to the telegraph and the book and consequently his means of observation as to speed and buoys, &c., were not much.

Mr. Thorpe's enquiry was held on board two days after the occurrence. When he said then that the order for starboard anchor was given, the vessel was abreast of the buoy, he had not consulted his book. Since then he had consulted the notes made by him; since then he had looked over his telegraph log. He always kept a piece of eraser or rubber in his pocket. As a rule he did not erase much of what he noted in his book; occasionally he had to do so. His book was expected to contain every order telegraphed to the engine room, and no other orders. When an order to let go anchor was given, he would not enter that order, but he would enter the time the order was given. On the bridge that night he scratched out some entries, but did not rub out anything.

The Court then rose for the day.

HOTEL-PROPRIETOR'S CLAIM.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard the suit filed by Jehangir H. Modi, proprietor, in partnership with E. W. Pyrke, of Pyrke's Apollo Hotel; and his father Hormasji. Modi, formerly the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, Bombay, against Mr. Arthur N. Templeton, for 13 months' rent of a flat in the Apollo Chambers, for goods supplied, and for Rs. 200 lent, in all Rs. 1,473. The Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. P. J. Padshah with Mr. F. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Defendant counter-claimed for Rs. 4,807 from the plaintiffs with costs. He said he had negotiated as broker of the new business between Pyrke and Jehangir, known as Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, which commenced from December 1904. Two blocks of the hotel premises were leased by the second plaintiff to the new proprietary, for 25 years, at an annual rental of Rs 15,125; also there was, through him, a sale, of furniture, fittings, and stable fittings, valued at Rs. 50,000. He also attended the offices of the solicitors of the parties, at considerable sacrifice of time, to facilitate the execution of the necessary documents; but for that trouble, he had not made any claim in this suit. For negotiating the leasehold, he was entitled to two per cent from each party, in the aggregate rental amounting to Rs. 3,78,125. which came to Rs. 7,562, payable by Pyrke and Jehangir each. But, through a misconception, he had charged only one per cent, which came to Rs. 3,781 each. On the item of furniture and fittings, valued at Rs. 50,000, he was entitled to a commission of five per cent. In all he claimed Rs. 6,281, out of which he had received Rs. 200. With Pyrke he had settled and adjusted his account. Allowing all the items the plaintiffs claimed, he counter-claimed the balance of Rs. 4,107, with interest from 20th July 1905.

The Hon. Mr. Lowndes read the plaint and the written statement. He said plaintiffs' claim was mainly admitted: the question now was, about the amount of the counter-claim. There was a written statement practically denying the counter-claim.

Mr. Padshah said the Rs. 1,175 were allowed by the plaintiffs to remain unclaimed. The liability for Rs. 103 was admitted: but it was for goods supplied, including stable rent.

Mr. Lowndes admitted the correctness of the last statement.

Mr. Padshah remarked that he would not, consequent upon this admission, raise an issue upon it.

Mr. Lowndes raising an issue, whether defendant was ever engaged as a broker on the terms claimed.

Mr. Padshah said that reasonable remuneration was claimable, even in affairs in which a broker might have negotiated, but failed to succeed.

Mr. Lowndes called the cashier of the hotel to prove the loan to the defendant of Rs. 100 each, on two occasions. Counterfoils of cheque book were produced in support of the loan.

Cross-examined, witness said that in the matter of loans made to paying-guests or others, the rule was to jot down the items on a piece of paper in the case of loans soon to be repaid: but the items would be entered into the cash-book, in the event of the gentleman taking the money, expressing a wish that they should go into his bill. Either witness or his assistant must have paid the money; none of the plaintiffs. No condition was made as to when the sums were to be repaid by the defendant. Witness did not remember having put them into the bills: he was never asked to make a demand for them in writing. In defendant's bills from January to August 1905, the two sums were not included: he could not explain this fact.

Mr. Padshah: Before the Taj Mahal Hotel was started, the Apollo Hotel business was a good and flourishing one?

Witness: Yes, it was; there were occasional vacancies. The hotel-staff was not reduced after the Taj Mahal was opened.

Jehangir H. Modi, the first plaintiff, was next called by Mr. Lowndes. Witness said: at the end of 1904 defendant was not flush of money: the reverse of it. Rent was in arrears for nearly a year and a half: defendant was connected with some newspaper at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Padshah witness said: There was a standing-order to advance loans to the defendant, whenever he demanded. He could not tell why he was not informed of the first loan before the second one was made to the defendant: there was nothing extraordinary about them. The other loans passed through witness's slip-books, because they were re-paid by cheques. It was not defendant's practice to get cheques for small amounts cashed by witness. Hotel-keepers did oblige their customers by cashing such cheques; though they were not obliged to do so. It was often done. There was nothing in the accounts to show other loans made to the defendant: these two sums were shown, because they were not paid. The bill-collector was sent often to demand the bills but not the two sums in particular. The bills did not and could not have included these two sums; because, witness thought, they would be paid-up.

When do you say he was the "reverse of flush," as you have put it in reply to my learned friend?—Since the time he entered our premises, in May 1904.

The dispute about the brokerage arose in May 1905?—I cannot fix the date without looking into the correspondence.

Continuing, witness said that before the opening of the Taj Mahal his business was flourishing: it was just now as much flourishing, except a mere trifling reduction in the profits. Witness and his father did not dispose of their business, on account of the Taj Mahal. He did not know that the Green's Restaurant business was about to be disposed of in June 1905.

The first written demand he made for rent and goods supplied was on 1st August 1905: even then, he did not make a demand for the Rs. 200. Since then no other written demand was made; because he expected to be paid. No demands were made for the money; because defendant had requested him not to put the two sums in the bills.

Mr. Lowndes, at this stage, held a brief consultation with his clients. Returning to Court, he asked his Lordship to adjourn for the day, as certain terms had been offered to him from the other side, and his clients wanted time to consider them: he would report the result to the Court to-morrow (this morning.)

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your remarks the other day about decorations and the late Mr. Justice Tyabji having none, reminds me of Beaumont and Fletcher's words "Titles are all jests." Of course no one means that they are always so. But when we also remember that the sage Goethe was 59 before any distinction of the kind fell to him and that then it came from the hand of Napoleon the man who "pitched all the crowns of Germany into the ditch," we cannot help believing in the philosophy as well as the irony of life. The friends of the late Mr. Justice Tyabji need not murmur.—Yours, &c.,

S. Y. D.

SPORTING NEWS.

HYDERABAD POLO.

Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The tournament commenced this afternoon in fine weather at Secunderabad on the maidan. The 13th Hussars who were drawn to play the Golkonda scratched owing to sickness amongst the team, and the second tie between the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry and the Golkonda team was decided. The game was rather poor throughout, neither team showing much skill, due, in great measure, to the state of the ground which caused frequent misses throughout. Captain Keble was conspicuous very often in fine runs, but he was rarely successful. Griffiths was responsible for most of the Cavalry score and Moir relieved the two former on one occasion and hit a particularly fine goal. The Futteh Maidan team seemed decidedly off colour and could make no headway. They allowed 3 goals to pass them in the first chukker and all round showed up badly. Goolam Murturza in Abraham's usual place, at back, was by no means a success. They played a wild game which ended in favour of the 26th Cavalry who won by 6 goals, 3 subsidiaries to one goal three subsidiaries.

Colonel Westlake, 26th Light Cavalry, and Officers were "At Home" to a large number of friends and the Nizam's Cavalry Band was in attendance. Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk was present and witnessed the play for a short time.

HARRIS FOOTBALL.

Opening Game.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

The opening game in this tournament was played this evening between the East Lancs. and the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders in the presence of a great gathering. Major Wainless O'Gowan and Officers of the East Lancs were "At Home" on the occasion. The first half was in favour of the Argylls, but in the second half the Lancs. played wonderfully well and worried the Argylls at every point. The game ended in a blank, neither side having had much of an advantage throughout.

POONA RACES.

"Whiteface" Bought in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

Whiteface, the winner in the Selling Plate, on last Saturday was bought in by the owner (Mr. C. E. Tayleur) for Rs. 500.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Judgment.

493-05—Unwalla and P—Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdulabhai Khakibhai and others—Mulla and Co.

For dismissal.

6-03—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mahomed Karamalkhan vs E G Cabral—Payne and Co.

257-06—Wadia G and Co Nawab Mahomed Karamalkhan vs E G Cabral—Payne and Co.

583-05—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Coorsey Damji and others—Malvi H M and R.

584-05—Crawford B and C—N C Macleod vs Lukhamsy Sewji and others—Malvi H M and R.

For Consent decree.

573-05—Crawford B and C—N C Macleod vs Lalji Shivji—Malvi H M and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

666-04—Malvi H M and R—Lakhamsi Nappoo and others vs Khimji Jairam and others—Little and Co.

215-06—Daphtary F and D—Jaidev Lukhminarayen vs Kabising Badrising.

333-06—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Chandumul Chitaramdas.

334-06—Thakurdas and Co—Pranjiwandas Gordhandas and Co vs Chandumul Chetram and others.

341-06—N M Cama—Hajarimul Newlaji and others vs J Alston and others.

509-06—Daphtary and P—Devraj Tokersey and others vs Doongersey Moosi and others.

596-06—Ragu B and N Govindji Madhowji vs Jairam Khetsey.

580-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shiraji vs Pestonji Framji Talati—Ardeshir H D and Co.

582-06—Mirza and M—Hassumbhoy Moosaji Koicha vs Tyabally Moosaji Koicha.

Undefended New Long Causes.

365-06—Payne and Co—Aga Goolamhoosein Lari vs Bibi Fatma Sultan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-161-08—Nanu and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Modi and others vs A N Tepleton—Edgelow G W and Co—Partheard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

772-01—Ardeshir H D and C—Suleman Haji Sidick vs Mahomed Haji Sidick and others—Mulla and M.

For hearing on exceptions to Acting Commissioner's report.

126-03. Bicknell M and R—Jeynarayen Poolchand vs Anoopsingh Agarwalia and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchand Kaniram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hismudin and others—C and Vaidya.

687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

566-04—M R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-0120097—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.

122-06—Khanderao and L—Velibai Gowribai widow—K J Billemoria.

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.

292-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J and Mehta and T D and Co

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonie Mignel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasonalli Mahomedalli and others vs Esmalljee Sullemanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.

322-06—Mulji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co

770-01—Bicknell M and R Luckmidas Valji vs Baigangabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.

62-06—Mulla M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

369-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Esmail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co part heard.

Long Causes.

667-05—Mehta and D—Hoorbai widow vs Aishabai widow Mulla and M, M R Vakil Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

115-06—Tyabji D and Co Jeramdas Guneshdas and other vs J C Galstaun—Crawford B and Co.

565-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Aktarally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli and others—Ardeshir and Co N and H M and M.

Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chambelinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

461-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji-Khoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

585-21210-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Thakurdas and Co—S. C. C. suit.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman—Kanga and P.

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chand Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co Shariffbhoy Haji Dewji and others vs Issaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir H D and Co.

856-05—Wadia G and Co Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhalay. Chitnis and M.

824 04—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vusoonjee Narrenjee—Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

20-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai vs Mariambai—Captain and V.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion........	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division..................	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total........	2	1	92
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,817		
Same date last year......	4	3	83

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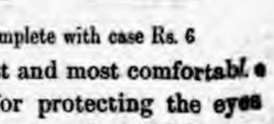

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BY THE WAY.

THE THRONE OF BRUNSWICK.

Prince Albert of Prussia, who died after an apoplectic stroke, was Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, the throne of which has been legally claimed by the Cumberland family. The Duke of Cumberland, consort of Princess Thyra (sister of Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the King of Denmark), is, of course, the claimant to the Hanoverian Throne. The late Regent of Brunswick was credited with having made efforts to reconcile the Hohenzollerns and the Brunswick dynasty (as represented by the Duke of Cumberland); and were "the Cumberlands" to waive their claims to the Hanoverian succession, the consort of Princess Thyra, or their son (who has just come of age), would naturally become Regent of Brunswick. In this event there would be witnessed the perhaps unparalleled case of three sisters, daughters of the late King Christain, succeeding to crowns. It is interesting to note that the late Regent of Brunswick stood in direct succession to the Throne of Holland—was, indeed the next heir but one. Should no *modus vivendi* be arrived at between the Houses of Hohenzollern and Hanover, the decease of Prince Albert will be followed by the election of his successor by the Diet of the Duchy, to whom a name will be submitted by a Council of Regency.

TWO NEW MACBETHS FOR THE STAGE.

It is now definitely arranged that both Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. Arthur Bourchier will give productions of "Macbeth," and playgoers may expect to see two very different but very interesting interpretations of the character. It is (writes a correspondent) Mr. Tree's intention to give emphasis to the subtler side of Macbeth's character, while Mr. Bourchier, I believe, will present its vivid dramatic qualities in high relief. Both conceptions have their advocates among Shakespearian students and actors, and old contentions will doubtless be aroused anew by these coming performances.

A TRYING PART FOR THE ACTORS.

Curiously enough, though "Macbeth" is one of Shakespeare's greatest tragedies, it is not a play in which a really conspicuous success has been made by any actor. Kean, Kemble, and Macredy were the best exponents of the old school, and Barry Sullivan followed in their path, but Sir Henry Irving never attained anything like the same measure of success in "Macbeth" that he did in "The Merchant of Venice." His Macbeth was a scholarly study of irresolution and cowardice, and missed something of the sublimity of tragedy; his Shylock, on the other hand, must ever stand forth as his greatest Shakespearian achievement. While Macbeth has always proved very trying part for actors—and few have distinguished themselves in the character—Lady Macbeth has made the reputations of many actresses. Mrs. Siddons will always stand forth as the greatest Lady Macbeth of the English stage.

THE LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMER.

The new 25-knot Cunar liner *Mauretania*, which has been launched on the Tyne, will be the largest and fastet mail steamer in the world; and *Engineering*, in a very completely illustrated article on the subject, gives the length over all as 785ft., the beam 88ft., and the depth, moulded 60ft. 6in.; but to the top of the highest structure the height is over 100ft., while the funnels are 152ft. above the keel. The total gross tonnage is 33,200 tons, and when the vessel is loaded to her maximum draught of 37ft., the displacement will be 43,000 tons. The vessel is a sistership to the *Lusitania*, launched in June on the Clyde, and both have been built for the Cunard Company in fulfilment of an agreement with the Government, whereby the company hold the vessels at the disposal of the Admiralty for service in war time.

SOME COMPARISONS.

It would be possible to multiply illustrations of the size of the vessel, but perhaps the best indication is that the *Mauretania* is 160ft. longer than her predecessor in the Cunard fleet, is 78ft. 6in. longer than the fastest existing Atlantic liner, and is 80ft. longer than the Great Eastern, the greatest of preceding vessels. Accommodation is provided for over 3,000 passengers and crew, the decks, having saloons, being 11ft. high, and the accommodation in advance of anything yet achieved in marine construction. Everything has been done to make the vessel the strongest in structure, and unsinkable by the provision of bulkheads and special gear for the closing of the doors simultaneously in case of emergency. The *Mauretania* will, it is expected, burn about 1,000 tons of coal a day.

THE DOWAGER CZARINA.

"Royal personages are so frequently made the sport of the enterprising news-purveyors in foreign lands that," writes a correspondent, "the telegram published headed 'Empress Still a Prisoner,' is calculated to provoke amusement rather than alarm. The assertion is that the Dowager Empress of Russia is in such dread of the 'Terrorists' that she refuses to leave the Imperial yacht *Polar Star*, in which her Majesty journeyed to Copenhagen for the express purpose of paying her annual visit to her family. The fact is that illustrious lady is suffering from a severe attack of lumbago, which has had the effect of confining her to her room, and on some days to her bed. Queen Alexandra has been a daily visitor, and the Queen of Denmark and many other members of the Royal Family have also been to see the Imperial lady."

HIGH-PRICED TULIPS.

Nowadays, when not even the finest tulip in commerce sells at £5 per bulb, and it is possible to obtain a collection of all the best varieties for quite a moderate expenditure, it is difficult, the *Garden* points out, to realise that at the height of the Tulipomania in Holland, about the year 1636, as large a sum was given for "breeders" of high merit as the fleetest racehorse of the English Turf ever sold for. Those who have read Alphonse Karr's "Autour de mon Jardin" will recall the amusing story related therein of the twelve tulip bulbs which involves their processor, M. Arnold in so much litigation that they eventually cost him a fabulous sum of money. Times have changed since Alphonse Karr made fun of the tulip-fanciers, and although there is, of course, no parallel in horticulture for the high prices given by the Dutch florists towards the middle of the seventeenth century, yet at the present day it would not be a difficult matter to expend a small fortune on the purchase of an up-to-date collection.

THE CAMPANILE, VENICE.

The work of reconstructing the Campanile at Venice has been temporarily suspended in consequence (according to the *Builder*) of a difference of opinion amongst architects and others as to how many steps should be above ground at the base of the structure. In the old tower two steps were above ground, but it is now urged that three should be visible, and this and other matters are under consideration by the Commission. The new Campanile has been raised about 20ft., but very little can be seen of it, as the work is surrounded by an unsightly hoarding, which in the circumstances cannot be removed for some time to come, much to the regret of artists and others. The bronze gates of the legietta, which were not much damaged, have been repaired, and Sansovino's Madonna has been reconstructed, the old pieces picked up after the fall of the tower being used.

THE 119TH PSALM—NOVEL THEORY.

A well-known professor from the North of England has been startling the ministers at the Cornwall Congregational Union meetings by his novel critical views as to the authorship of the 119th Psalm. He enunciated a theory that the Psalm was composed in a school by schoolboys—the teacher giving the boys a letter of the alphabet each and telling them to write something under it. The passages were then (the professor suggested) collected and arranged. "What precious youngsters they must have been!" exclaims a correspondent of the *Christian World*.

LORD SELBORNE'S NEW HOME.

The Earl of Selborne will shortly be removing his household gods to what P. T. O. calls a brand-new and very beautiful official residence, which has just been built for him in Pretoria. Hitherto he has been somewhat cabin'd, cribb'd, and confin'd in a villa residence in the suburbs of Johannesburg, which, although comfortable enough as houses go on the Rand, was scarcely the habitation becoming the dignity of the King's representative. However, in their new home Lord and Lady Selborne will have a "setting" worthy of their position, and be able to dispense hospitality on a far larger scale than has hitherto been possible.

A DEPUTATION of three small boys appeared before the Longridge District Council recently with a petition signed by some hundreds of children, in the following terms:—"We respectfully petitioned the Council to provide us with a recreation ground for if we play in the street, the policeman is always after us, so that we cannot play in peace." The Council appointed a committee to consider the request.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"TAILOR-MADES."

STATE secrets are not more strictly guarded than are those of Madame La Mode at the change of the seasons. This autumn bids fair to beat the record, for with the exception of Tailor-made gowns and eccentric millinery, the actual modes are shrouded in mystery. These secrets of the all-important novelties are so zealously kept that it is of rare occurrence that any disclosures are made to the public before a given date, when all the details are perfected and the models ready for exhibition. Naturally, during the next few weeks tailor-mades are what we all require, and the great London establishments are daily showing fresh novelties, both in costumes and materials. Without doubt, the short coat and bolero are the absolutely correct styles.

THE REDINGOTE LINGERS.

Long coats and redingotes you can see everywhere struggling to hold their own, and whilst the new fancy for these garments lasts you will see plenty of them, but I venture to predict that their glory will be evanescent. They are becoming too few; those they do suit have various forms from which to select. I think the most chic are in the double-breasted plain cloth, with Louis XV. pockets and collars in velvet—some braided, some plainly severe. The back view suggests a Princess gown, the coat reaching quite to the hem of the skirt. In front the coat finishes at the waist, either in a deep point or cut off straight, and the skirt of the coat only starts from the sides; the sleeves will, of course, be quite the tailor coat sleeves. One of the disadvantages of this long coat is that you require a perfectly-proportioned figure to carry off the severe lines gracefully. If you are too slender, it is ugly; if you are too stout, it is eqally unbecoming. You must be exactly right in height and circumference. If you are absolutely perfectly proportioned, you will look charming; but also remember how much more charming you will look in a well-cut short coat or bolero. Personally, I never think either the three-quarter or long coat costumes are smart; they are warmer, of course, and are eminently suitable for travelling purposes.

TRIUMPH OF THE SHORT COAT.

Now, for the short coat there are many variations. Report said a week or so ago that vests and waistcoats were obsolete. I am afraid Report was not very "accurate," to put it mildly, and not to hurt its feelings, for some of the prettiest models that I have seen have either vests or waistcoats, and very chic they are. A favourite French model that will be freely copied in all colours and materials is one in a navy diagonal serge, the skirt a very full circular shape, perfectly devoid of all trimming. The bolero is covered almost entirely with hand-braided soutache in black. The bolero just touches the waistline at the back, and the fronts from two distinct points which can be either fastened across the bust with a braided button or turned back and reveal a white cloth fitting waistcoat, with flat gold buttons. The braided outer parts fold back and from satin revers. Touches of white cloth and black satin are seen at the throat and cuffs.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT AND LORD CROMER.

ON the subject of Mr. W. S. Blunt's pamphlet, to which we drew attention yesterday, the following appears in the *Times*:—

Mr. W. S. Blunt writes in reply to the letter from "Phylax," dated Suez, complaining of Mr. Blunt's pamphlet, "The Atrocities of Justice Under British Rule in Egypt." Mr. Blunt says:—

That the publication of matters so little to the honour of the present "regime" at Cairo may have the effect on native Egypt your correspondent says it will have—namely, of "discrediting the local British administration," is very possible, and is only an inaccurate forecast inasmuch as that administration, admirable as it is on many points, is on this special point already wholly discredited. What I do deny in your correspondent's letter is that my pamphlet is likely in any way to become anywhere on the Nile an incentive to "fanaticism," I know from long experience of native Egypt, and experience far longer and more intimate than Lord Cromer's or Sir Edward Grey's, that their talk about "fanaticism" as a practical danger to the Egyptian peace has no reality. It is either due to a misapprehension of the Egyptian native case or is a pretext put forward to conceal political mistakes. My opinion is that it has the latter character. Lord Cromer's quarrel with the Sultan, so nearly resulting in war, over the trumpery Tabah incident was a mistake of the first magnitude, and needed some excuse for its violence more plausible than his geographical blunder made about the Red Sea in the time of Aboul-Fada, or the story that the map of the Pashalik of Egypt sent to Mohammed Ali in 1840 had been burned or mislaid.

Fanaticism of the kind ascribed to the present unrest in Egypt—namely, as being connected either with the secret Mahomedan Brotherhoods of North-West Africa or with the Sultan's Pan-Islamic propaganda, has, I am certain, no real existence as an element of present peril. It certainly will not be set alight by my pamphlet, which treats solely of notorious judicial abuses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Will you allow me to recall, and to use as a warning, some Egyptian history of 25 years ago?

In the year 1881 there was a beginning of trouble in Egypt—it was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand—a military riot in Cairo barely noticed in your columns. There had been another, apparently more serious, three years before; but, though it produced a change of Ministry, and eventually the deposition of Ismail, it had been followed by no disorder, and there was to reason to suppose that this insubordination of three Egyptian colonels would have serious consequences.

But then, as now, the danger was not from Egypt, but from London. There is a class of Englishmen who have adopted as their motto, "Against our country whether right or wrong," and, because we had already become partly responsible for order in Egypt, Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt felt called upon to make himself the spokesman and supporter of whatever elements of disorder might exist in that country.

It is not too much to say that the whole Egyptian question of 1881-2, with all its consequences, ostensibly directed by Arabi and largely assisted by the incompetence of the British Government, was due to the mischievous interference of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who, on the failure of his hopes after the loss of many thousands of lives, consoled himself by making it the subject of a poem.

Had the matter ended there, perhaps there might not have been much cause for lament. The achievements of England in Egypt have in that quarter of a century been so magnificent and beneficent that, even apart from the production of that poem, they might well be worth the purchase at the price of some blood and treasure.

But, unfortunately, that poem contained a prophecy. Mr. Blunt was not content with apostrophizing his victims:—

> I care not if you fled.
> It may be you were cowards. Let them prove it.
> What matter?

He was not content with announcing from his armchair that he himself would rather "fly with the first craven" than "head the hottest charge." As a matter of fact, he did neither, but he felt that the mantle of the prophet was upon him, and, addressing his own countrymen, he said:—

> Thou wentest to this Egypt for thy pleasure.
> Thou shalt remain with her for thy sore pain.
> Thou hast possessed her beauty. Thou wouldst leave her.
> Nay—thou shalt lie with her as thou hast lain.
> She shall bring shame upon thy face with all men,
> She shall disease thee with her grief and fear.
> Thou shalt grow sick and feeble in her ruin.
> Thou shalt repay her to the last sad tear,

Well, a quarter of a century has elapsed and the prophecy remains not only unfulfilled, but very gloriously disproved. This is naturally exasperating to a prophetic poet, but again to-day there is another cloud no bigger than a man's hand, and, mindful of past achievements, Mr. Blunt's hopes rise. Again he struggles to convert chaos out of order; again he risks the sacrifice of more British blood and treasure—perhaps again to find a subject for a poem.

If we may judge from Sir Edward Grey's declarations, the Liberal Ministry of 1906 will not make the same fatuous blunder as their predecessors of 1881. But, lest they should do so, it may be useful that they should read these extracts from your files of 21 years ago.

In *The Times* of September 29, 1885, I wrote:—

Two men, each doubtless equally honest and equally injudicious, must share between them the responsibility for these earlier incidents of our operations in Egypt—Mr. Blunt, who assured Arabi that Mr. Gladstone was not in earnest, and Mr. Gladstone, who was only in earnest when it was too late.

In *The Times* of October 2, 1885, you published a correspondence from which I make the following extracts.

Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Blunt, September 29, 1885:—

My reason for declining to answer you is that I am reluctant to say what I think as to your conduct in Egypt—I mean as to its character and effect, for I do not question its motives. Were Arabi Pasha to invite me to a controversy I should have to make a similar answer.

Mr. Blunt to Mr. Gladstone, September 30, 1885:—

When the account is drawn up between us, as it must be some day, in regard to events so tragic in the world's history as the bombardment of Alexandria, the massacres of June and July, Arabi's trial, your broken promises to Egypt, and Gordon's death I do not fear that honest men will hold me in any way your debtor.

Mr. Blunt's poem was entitled "The Wind and the Whirlwind." He sowed the wind—much wind; he reaped the whirlwind, the reproach alike of those he opposed and of those he supported.—Yours faithfully, &c.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT IN EGYPT, 1865-1890.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE most interesting problem in connection with naval construction at the present time is precisely the same that has puzzled the student of naval affairs for the last fifty years at least. What form and shape will the battleship of the future take? It is quite a matter of certainty that the *Dreadnought* is not to be the last word in naval construction. And in her way she has not been productive of more excitement and discussion than some of her predecessors. The *Captain*, the *Inflexible*, the last *Dreadnought*, and even the *Royal Sovereign*, to mention only British vessels, were each in their turn the subject of controversy and prophecy. The *Royal Sovereign* unquestionably created a revolution in battleship building, for every foreign Power profited more or less by the genius of Sir William White as a naval architect. Now it is the *Dreadnought* that is held up as the prototype of a new progeny. But already in Italy and in France distinguished men of science are suggesting new vessels for which it is claimed that they will be as much an advance upon the *Dreadnought* as she is admittedly ahead of her predecessors. So far as, we are aware, no such ship has actually been designed, but there is no reason, save that of expense, why we should not have 25,000 ton ships, or vessels of even greater displacement than this. The only principles that appear to rule at the present time—and this not only in warship construction, but in their equipment also—lie in the direction of simplification. Fewer classes of ships, fewer types of guns, less complicated machinery. These are the lines which prevail at the present time. The problem is as interesting as ever, as old as the battle between guns and armour, and he would be a brave man who would attempt to forecast the characteristics of a fleet of twenty-five years hence.

Much has been written recently, and particularly in connection with the *Montagu* disaster, about submarine signalling. More than one writer, indeed, has boldly asserted that had the British Government followed the lead of the Americans and equipped our ships and our costs with the new apparatus which has been found successful by some of the mercantile lines, the *Montagu* would now be afloat. We fancy that people who write in this fashion can have no real knowledge of the apparatus to which they have referred, the extent of the trial to which it has been put, and its obvious limitations. It is not only necessary that ships should be fitted in a special manner, but that the signals should also be placed in position at certain points. And so far these signals, which take the shape of a bell, have only been supplied to light-vessels. The circumstance that there is no light-vessel at Lundy would certainly have made that position one of the last to receive the equipment even if the British Government had been more prompt in taking advantage of it, So far as we are aware, the United States Government stands alone in having adopted this system for its ships of war, although the German and French Governments, like our own, are experimenting with it. Doubtless it will be possible, if it proves satisfactory in other cases, to arrange some method by which the bell can be rung from a buoy placed almost anywhere, but hitherto it is directly in connection with light-vessels that it has been tested. In America experiments were made on five lightships, the authorities requiring the bells to be rung continuously night and day for sixty-two days. There was thus no opportunity such as would be ordinarily afforded for overhauling the mechanism of the bells between the periods of ringing; the bells were merely lowered over the side and made to ring until something gave way. This test, we are told, was attended with thoroughly satisfactory result.

It was as a consequence of the success thus made that the United States Government formally adopted submarine signalling, and has now decided to equip all the important lightships on the Atlantic coast. Moreover, all the light-vessels equipped with submarine signals are to be marked upon the chart, and notice has been issued to mariners that during storm and fog the signals will be rung during the same time the fog whistle is blowing. How many men-of-war are to be equipped with the system is not entirely clear, but enough to make the test complete. Most of the principal lines of transatlantic steamers are equipping their vessels with the receiving apparatus, and the reports already received from British and German vessels, as well as from those of American nationality, leaves little to be desired. The installation on board ship appears to be of a very simple nature, practically two tanks built into the bows of the vessel, in each of which is the receiver or microphone, the sound waves from the bell being little affected by the intervening side of the ship. From the microphones telephone wires are led to the bridge for the use of the captain of the ship. It seems to be only natural that if the system proves thoroughly satisfactory further developments for naval use must come. Vessels cruising with their lights out or in a fog should be able to communicate their bearing, if not their distance, and small craft could give warning of their approach if friends, or would be discovered if enemies. For the submarines, too, systems of transmitting signals could be effected, and, indeed, in many other ways the apparatus could be turned to a valuable use.

The visit paid by Mr. Haldane to Berlin has excited curiosity, derision, and even alarm in the minds of various persons. One egregious organ of the German Press, sadly deficient in any sense of humour, thought the British War Minister had seen too much, and felt, in view of the *entente cordiale*, that Germans must count upon his discretion. Some Germans of more lively temperament regretted that they had been denied the spectacle of a Minister in mufti amongst the gorgeous uniforms of the German staff. Others, again, thought a diplomatic triumph had failed to be scored. In France the importance of the visit is properly minimised. Mr. Haldane, says one of our French military contemporaries, took a very rapid survey, and could only have made a superficial examination when he applauded the working of the German military machine, much as it may deserve his approval. But surely, remarks this organ of Service opinion, the War Office must have known all about the German system, and it would have been more useful for the Minister to see the results of the system as displayed in the field. He cannot have contributed much to existing knowledge. In England little importance is attributed to the War Minister's sojourn in Berlin. Probably the only real lesson that he can have brought back will be of the serious character of preparation for war in Germany, and of the thoroughness with which everything is done in the organisation of the means for instant action.

The difficulties that attend the training of military forces in an enclosed country like England have been brought into fresh prominence by the troop-trainings and inspections of the year. It seems almost hopeless to expect anything to be done to amend the present conditions of artillery training. Neither at Aldershot nor elsewhere have we near our artillery garrisons any land available for practice with service charges, and batteries have to be sent half-way across the island to do their proper work in places which do not themselves offer all the facilities that could be desired. Aldershot presents better opportunities for company and battalion training than Salisbury Plain, but the latter is better adapted for the training of large bodies of troops. The Eastern Command is in a far worse plight, for it has no training ground at all, and the staff officers had a busy and tactful, though not quite a successful, time before the late operations in endeavouring to negotiate with the landowners, who were very tender about their partridges, sheep, and standing crops. The Manœuvre Act had to be put into force, but through local opposition the period was restricted, and a good deal of the value was taken out of the operations. It seems imperative that steps should be taken to avoid a recurrence of this evil and the Government should certainly be prepared to secure for the operations of troops a proper area on the South Downs, either by purchase or by securing undisputed rights during the season for troop-training. Unfortunately patriotism cannot always be depended upon, and money will have to be spent more liberally or more judiciously in anticipation of requirements. The cavalry inspection in Berkshire was subjected to a serious disadvantage through a considerable area being put out of bounds in the very middle of the scene of operations. When such difficulties as these interfere with the full satisfaction to be secured from the use of good ground, and when in addition we find the number of troops restricted, proper ammunition not supplied to the artillery, and the number of horses, as in the Eastern Command operations, insufficient, we are driven to the conclusions that a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy is being pursued. Excellent work has been and is being done, but it is done in conditions of difficulty, and the object is not completely attained.

The troops will give an excellent account of themselves, as they nearly always do, and as all of them have done this year. Sometimes there may be some want of co-operation in cases where troops have not worked regularly together, but there is no failure in the men. The Mayor of Lewes has borne public testimony to the excellent bearing of the troops. In a letter to Lord Methuen, which has been published in the Eastern Command orders, he said he could not let the camp in the neighbourhood of Lewes break up without letting it be known how much he had been impressed, as he believed the inhabitants generally had been impressed, with the exemplary behaviour of the troops under Lord Methuen's command. "The troops will leave behind them a most favourable impression of the discipline of the British Army, and of the high standard of conduct and efficiency that pervades all ranks." This frank utterance of opinion may serve as a "rap on the knuckles" for some persons who objected to the presence of the troops on various grounds. It offers a striking contrast to the treatment of the troops in some parts of Ireland, where the spirit to which we have more than once drawn attention still prevails, and requires to be crushed out.

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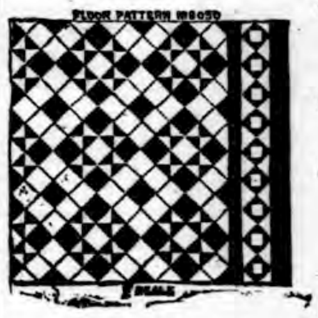

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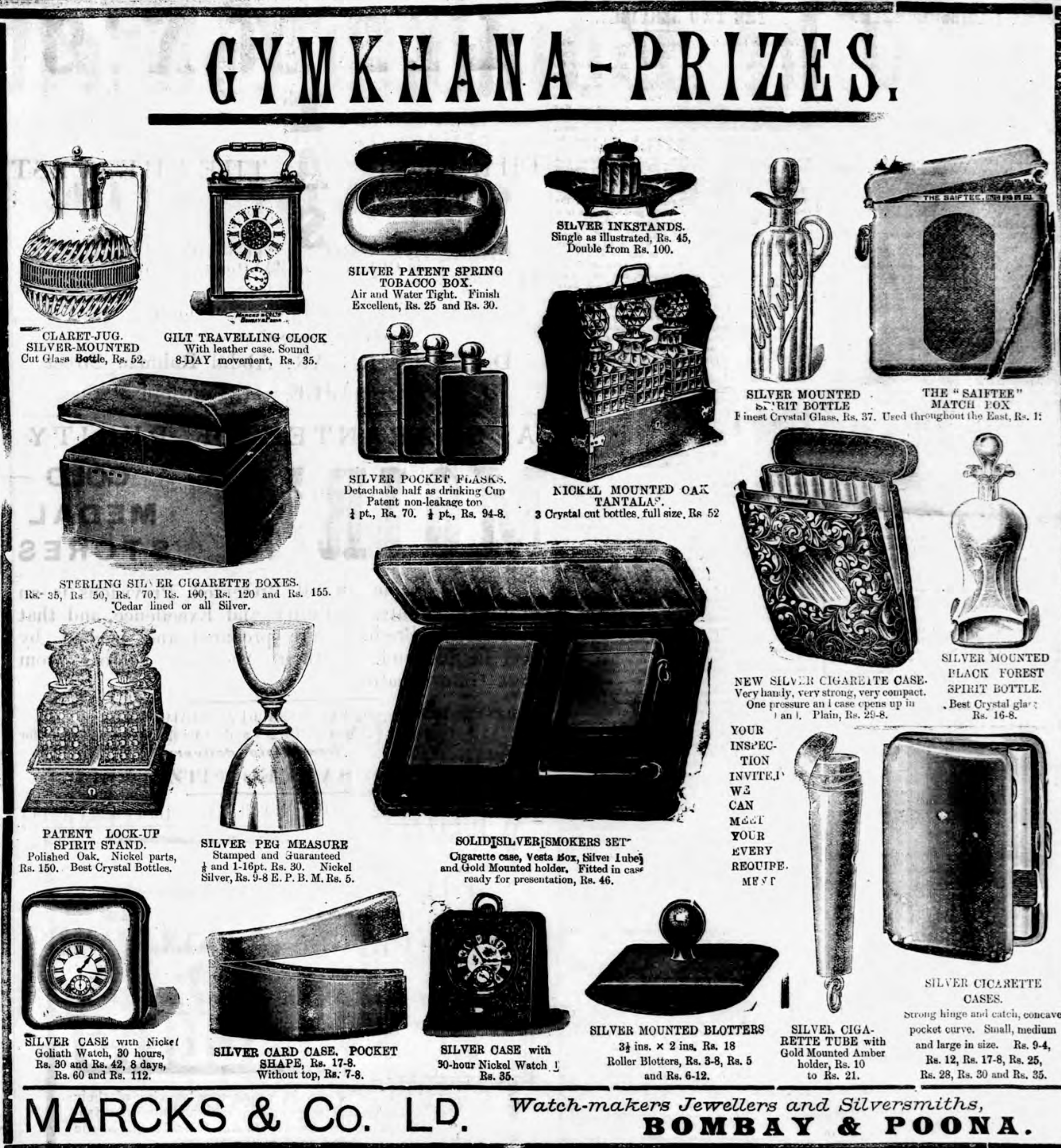

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Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," [illegible] at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, [illegible] Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, [illegible], E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars [illegible], LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., [illegible] Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.